

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

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22 JULY 1954

VOL. 206

NO. 4

ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- HOUSE AT REIGATE
- LADY VICTORIA PITHEAD BATHS
- CURRENT MARKET PRICES

WHERE SIMPLE OR COMPLICATED SCHEMES OF VENTILATION ARE INSTALLED, AND THE OPERATION IS REQUIRED BY REMOTE CONTROL OR OTHERWISE, AND THE WINDOWS HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:—

- OPENING OUTWARDS
- OPENING INWARDS
- TOP HUNG
- HORIZONTAL CENTRE HUNG
- BOTTOM HUNG
- VERTICAL PIVOT HUNG
- SIDE HUNG
- HORIZONTAL SLIDING
- VERTICAL SLIDING



The illustration shows One set of Electrically operated Twin Tension Rod Gear with Counter-Balance Unit operating one continuous opening light, 74' 0" long x 5' 0" deep. Note the Spiral Balance Wheel fitted at the end Sprocket.

Always Specify WINDOW OPENING GEAR for
SKYLIGHTS, LANTERN LIGHTS, CLERESTORY LIGHTS, FANLIGHTS, SIDE WALL
LIGHTS IN WOOD OR METAL WINDOWS, OR IN PATENT GLAZING, ROOF LIGHTS
AND BENCH LIGHTS IN GREENHOUSES, DAMPERS, TRAP DOORS, SHIPS SKYLIGHTS, ETC.
HAND - OPERATED - ELECTRIC - HYDRAULIC - REMOTE CONTROL
by WILLIAM NEWMAN & SONS LTD.
GEARING DEPT. BRANCH WORKS 3 WELLHEAD LANE PERRY BARR BIRMINGHAM

FOR EASIER BUILDING

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS

STANDARD

METAL

WINDOWS



These are windows that can be put in easily and once in stay true, because they stand up to any sort of weather, any kind of attack. In all standard sizes to B.S.S.990 or the new Z range. They arrive on the site with all fittings in place and a priming coat of paint stoved on (or rustproofed by the zinc spray process plus priming coat stoved on).



*Williams and Williams
make Metal Door Frames,
Aluminez Patent Glazing and
Roften Toilet Cubicles,
in addition to Metal Windows.
You can get them from
your Merchant or direct
from us.*



This close-up of a side flashing to a chimney stack shows the close contact with the surface of the roof covering, even where this is contoured, that can be achieved with lead sheet. Because it will stay in close contact, weathertightness is ensured; because it can be worked to shape with ease labour costs are kept to a minimum.

Lead sheet, lead pipe and lead traps can be delivered immediately for all building work.

The Council's Technical Information Bureau will gladly help with problems on the use of Lead Sheet and Pipe in building work. Details of the main uses are given in a series of Information Sheets and Bulletins, which can be obtained by applying to the Council.

LEAD SHEET AND PIPE COUNCIL in association with LEAD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
EAGLE HOUSE • JERMYN STREET • LONDON S.W.1 Telegrams: Ukleadman, Piccy, London Telephone: Whitehall 4175

... through time

ANDERSON'S
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D. ANDERSON & SON LTD
MANCHESTER & LONDON

The ageless properties of asbestos and asphaltic bitumens combine to give Bestos absolute permanence. The base of Bestos is felted asbestos fibre which is first saturated, then heavily surfaced with specially blended bitumens. The smooth coating is in turn protected by a micaceous flake finish. Bestos is flexible, rotproof, stable and impermeable.

D. ANDERSON & SON LTD
Stretford Manchester
Old Ford London E. 3



it's the look that gets 'em!

The world has grown considerably older since one of its inhabitants first realised that the way to stimulate interest is to look interesting. She (a logical choice we feel) must have caused a prehistoric riot! Then, somewhere along the stony path of evolution, commerce borrowed the idea.

Today, there's no better way of ensuring success for your product than to endow it with a Cellon finish — for no matter how fierce the competition, a Cellon finish provides the look that outshines and outsells 'em all.

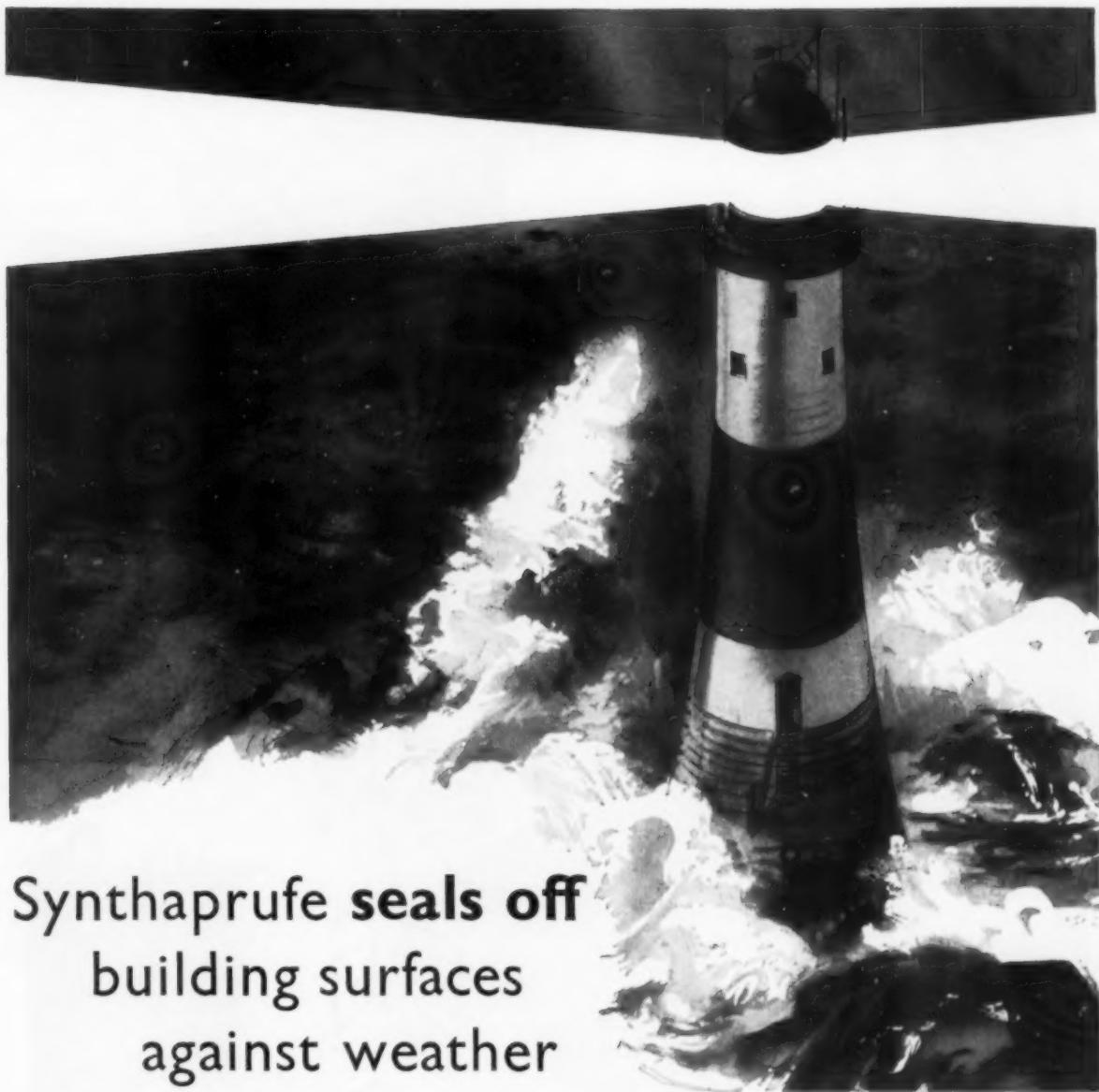


Besides their superb Cerrux Decorative Finishes, Cellon Limited are renowned for Cerrux Coach Finishes, Cerric Wood Finishes and Cellon Industrial Finishes. Whatever comes off your production line there is a Cellon finish ready and waiting to provide that essential eye appeal together with lasting protection.

CERRUX DECORATIVE PAINTS



CELLON LIMITED • KINGSTON-ON-THAMES • PHONE: KINGSTON 1234
CVS-776



Synthaprufe seals off building surfaces against weather

SYNTHAPRUFÉ is an all-purpose waterproofing, which contains rubber. Made from by-products of British coal, it is applied *cold* by brush to produce a strong elastic film that is highly resistant to moisture and remains flexible under all normal conditions.

Synthaprufe is extremely adhesive. This means that it forms a perfect, lasting seal over the whole of the surface to which it is applied.

AN IDEAL JOINTING

Almost any surface—wood, brick, metal, concrete or plaster—will take Synthaprufe; and with its unique ability to stick firmly, to remain flexible and to resist moisture, Synthaprufe

is widely recognized as a first-class material for all kinds of jointing.

A VERSATILE COMPOUND FOR BUILDERS

Besides being ideal for waterproofing and jointing, Synthaprufe makes a highly efficient damp course for walls, both inside and out, and is a recog-

nized treatment where damp is already present. It also makes a very effective sandwich layer in concrete subfloors; it is a completely reliable adhesive for fixing linoleum and wood-block floors; and it makes an excellent mechanical key for plaster finishes over old glazed or painted brick walls, as in hospitals and institutions.

SYNTHAPRUFÉ contains rubber



MANUFACTURED BY THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Synthaprufe is a product of British coal. Further details, and advice on any technical problem, will gladly be given on application to the National Coal Board, By Products, National Provincial Bank Buildings, Docks, Cardiff.



*Laying the finishing Coat
on a*

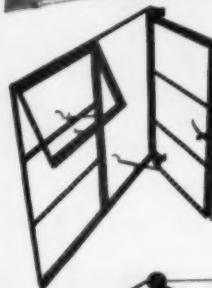
BEACON

Metal Window

In order to seal the metal against rust, and to provide a perfect surface for subsequent decoration, BEACON Metal Windows undergo *additional finishing operations* after manufacture and assembly.

First, they are shot-blasted at a pressure of 80 lbs/sq. in.; this cleans and keys the surface of the steel. The second operation consists of *spray-coating* the entire surface of each window with *pure zinc*. Finally, each window is dip-coated with a zinc-chromate based priming paint which bonds itself to the zinc to form a perfect base for the decorative finish.

If you know how, and with what care they are manufactured, you will have confidence in BEACON Metal Windows.



The zinc coating (.004" thick) is applied by spray guns; these guns are equipped with heating elements and 99.5% pure zinc wire is fed into them and, simultaneously, made molten and sprayed from specially designed nozzles.

JOHN THOMPSON BEACON WINDOWS LIMITED • WOLVERHAMPTON

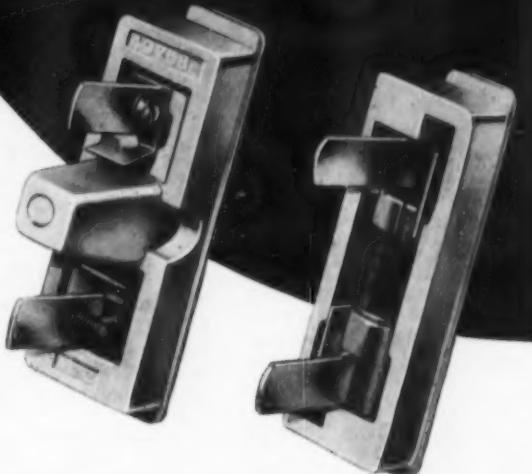


*Are you
sharing
this secret?*

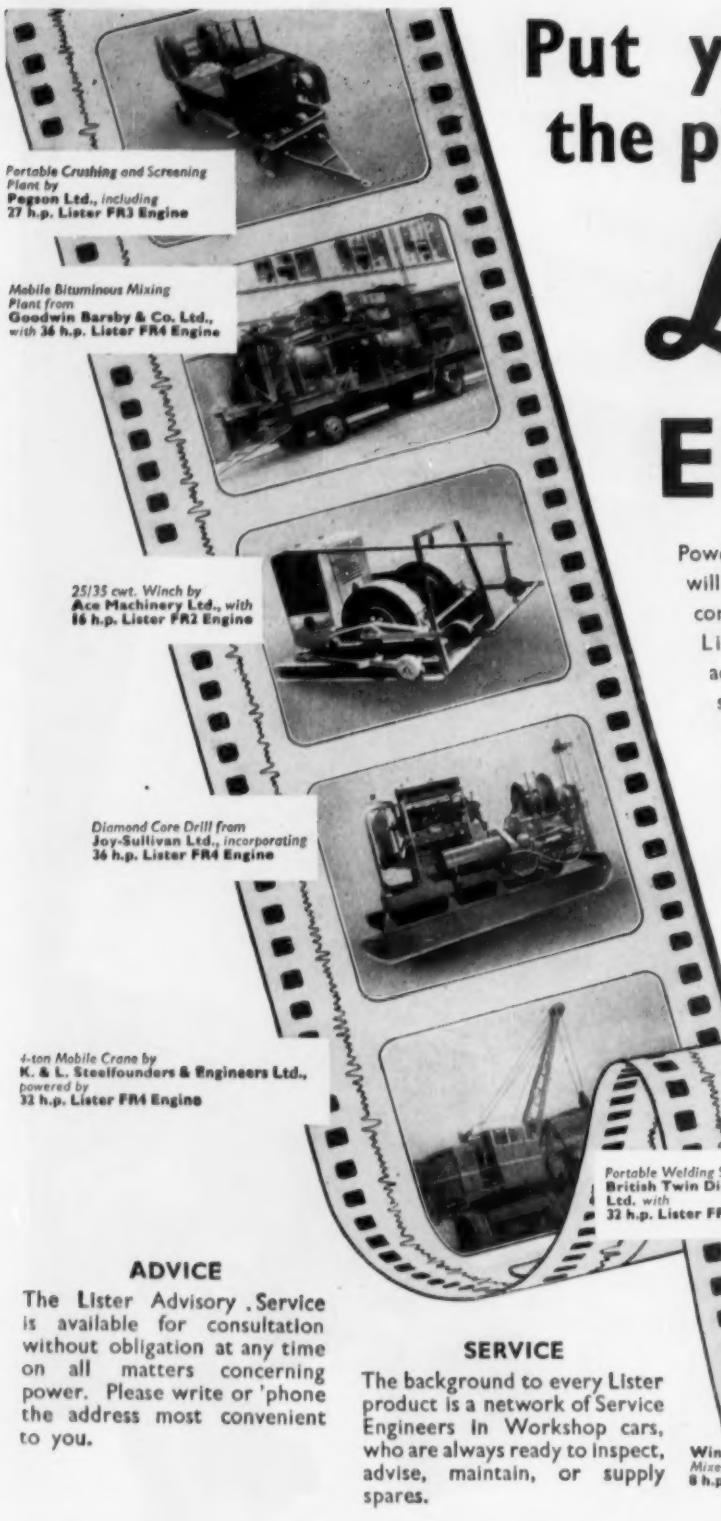


THE D.W. RANGE of domestic switchgear includes switch fuses, splitter units and composite units. The G.E.C. bulletin X2415 covers composite units and if you haven't seen a copy it is well worth sending for. If you would also like the previous switchgear bulletins please ask for publications X2286, X2333, X2378.

YOU CAN HAVE EITHER type of fuse, semi-enclosed (rewirable) or cartridge fuse link (H.R.C.), is readily available for each unit in the D.W. range and is interchangeable for the same rating.



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2



Put your plant in the picture with a

Lister

ENGINE

Powered by Lister Diesel Engines, your plant will stay in the picture and the pink of condition for many years to come.

Lister FR Engines, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, are available as single, twin, three, four and six cylinder models, developing up to 9 h.p. per cylinder at 1800 r.p.m. Clutches, reduction gears, housing, etc., can be supplied.

There are suitable Lister Engines for every type of Contractor's plant and they are particularly adaptable as Conversion Units for existing machines

ADVICE

The Lister Advisory Service is available for consultation without obligation at any time on all matters concerning power. Please write or 'phone the address most convenient to you.

SERVICE

The background to every Lister product is a network of Service Engineers In Workshop cars, who are always ready to inspect, advise, maintain, or supply spares.

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Phone: TEMple Bar 9681

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Phone: Central 7604

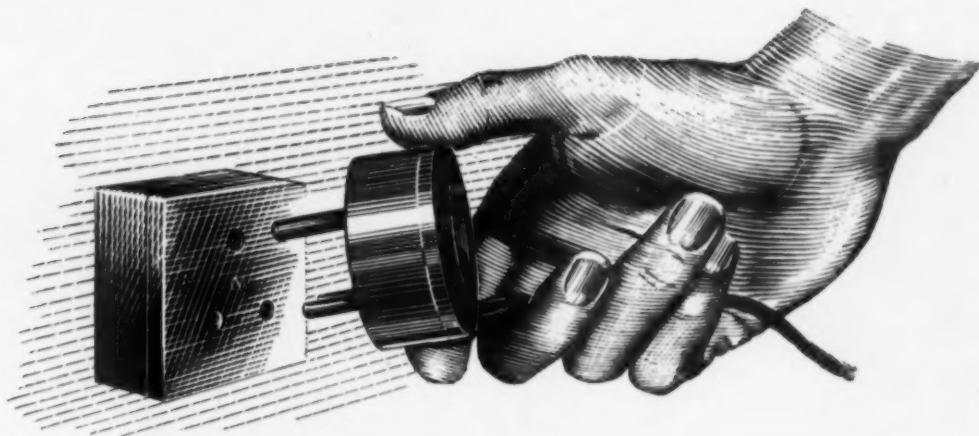
58 HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN

Phone: Dublin 52603

LISTER-BLACKSTONE, STAMFORD

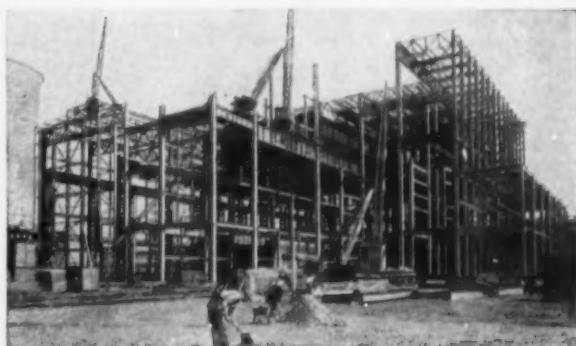
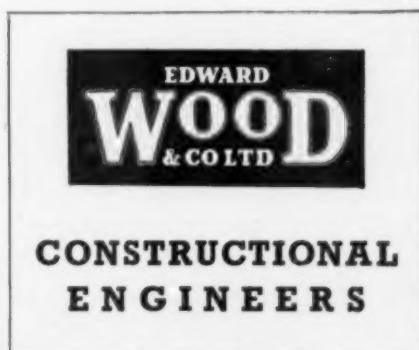
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BIG BUSINESS NEEDS BIG BUILDINGS



STEELWORK for ELECTRICITY

New Power Stations which are being built to meet a distribution load in excess of present capacity must in themselves be equal to loads of a different character. This particular field of constructional engineering is one in which we have a great deal of experience; a large number of the country's Power Stations have steelwork by



CHADDERTON POWER STATION

This photograph appears by courtesy of The British Electricity Authority, N.W. Division

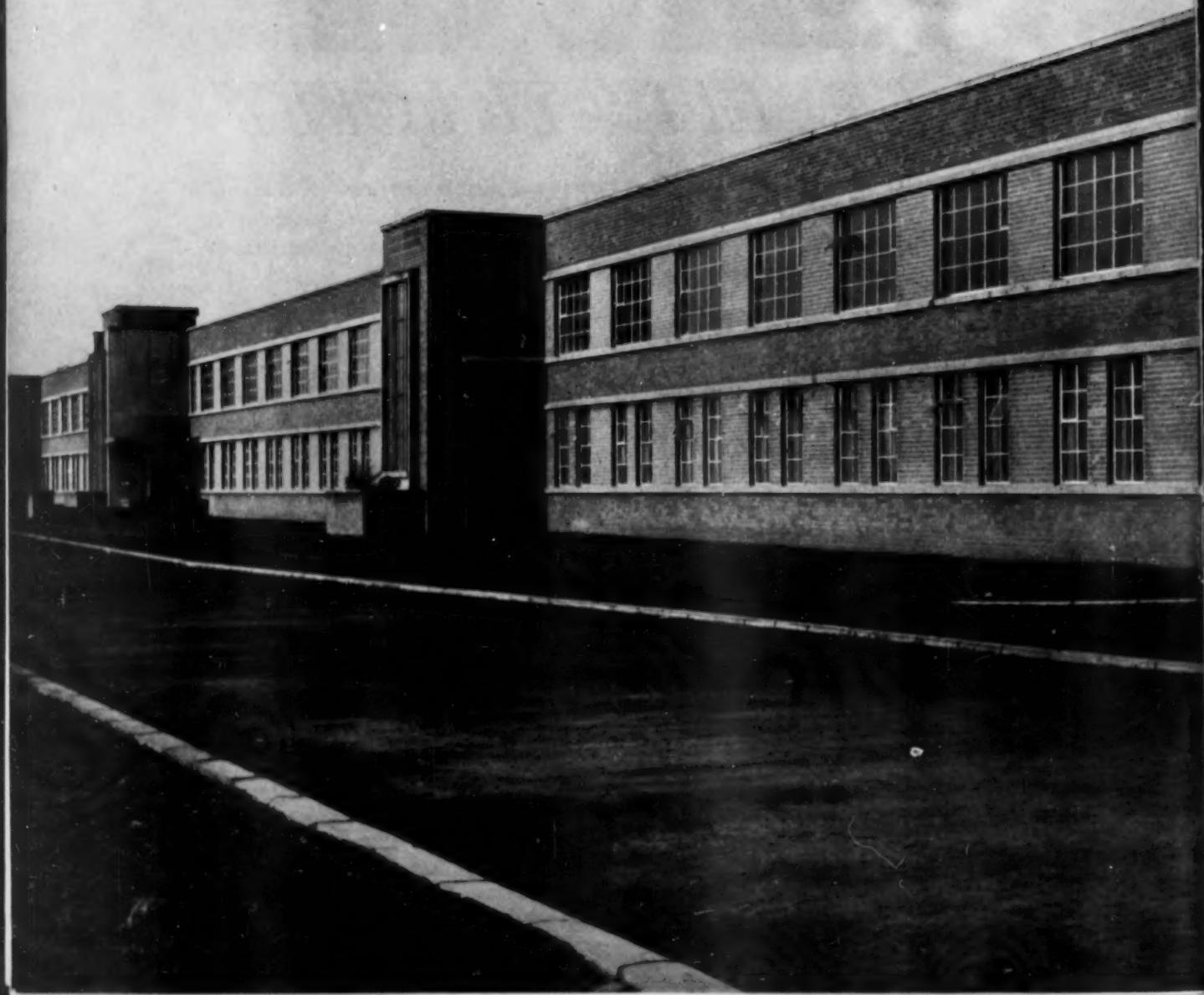
Civil Engineers: L. G. Mouchel & Partners Ltd.

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INDUSTRIAL SASH WINDOWS

This illustration shows THE BRITISH OLIVETTI LTD. BUILDING in Glasgow
(Architects: George A. Boswell & Partners, Glasgow) in which are installed CRITTALL
INDUSTRIAL SASH WINDOWS POSITIVELY RUSTPROOFED by the hot-dip galvanizing process.





The manufacture of windows of all kinds, in any appropriate metal, is only one important facet of the work of the Crittall organisation. For Crittall's aim and endeavour is to ensure that, from the earliest discussions on a new project—from the drawing board stage to final delivery and fixing at the site—every detail of the Crittall service shall be sure and prompt, full and efficient.

CRITTALL

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO LTD • BRAINTREE • ESSEX

Factories and Depots throughout the country

Fire Protection & Thermal Insulation

together in one economical material!



Photographs: Courtesy of
Pressed Steel Company Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.

CELOTEX F.R.I. BOARD

The world renowned thermal insulation of Celotex is now combined with the fire resistance of asbestos to form Celotex Fire Resistant Insulating Board. It's a core of tough, durable Celotex cane fibre insulation sheathed on both sides with asbestos felt, which, if required, can be easily decorated.

Celotex F.R.I. Board is available at a really economical price and is just as easy to use as ordinary Celotex insulation. It's the choice for wall, roof and ceiling linings, and for partitions everywhere.

In the B.S. 476
Spread-of-Flame Test,
Celotex Fire
Resistant Insulating Board
—Rated Class 1
—showed no spread of
flame whatsoever!

- Core of cane fibre insulation
- Asbestos sheathed on both sides
- Attractive light-reflecting surface
- Can be easily decorated if required

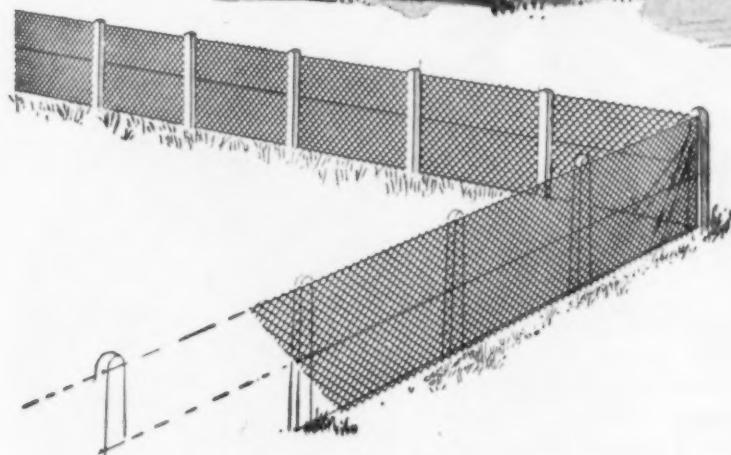
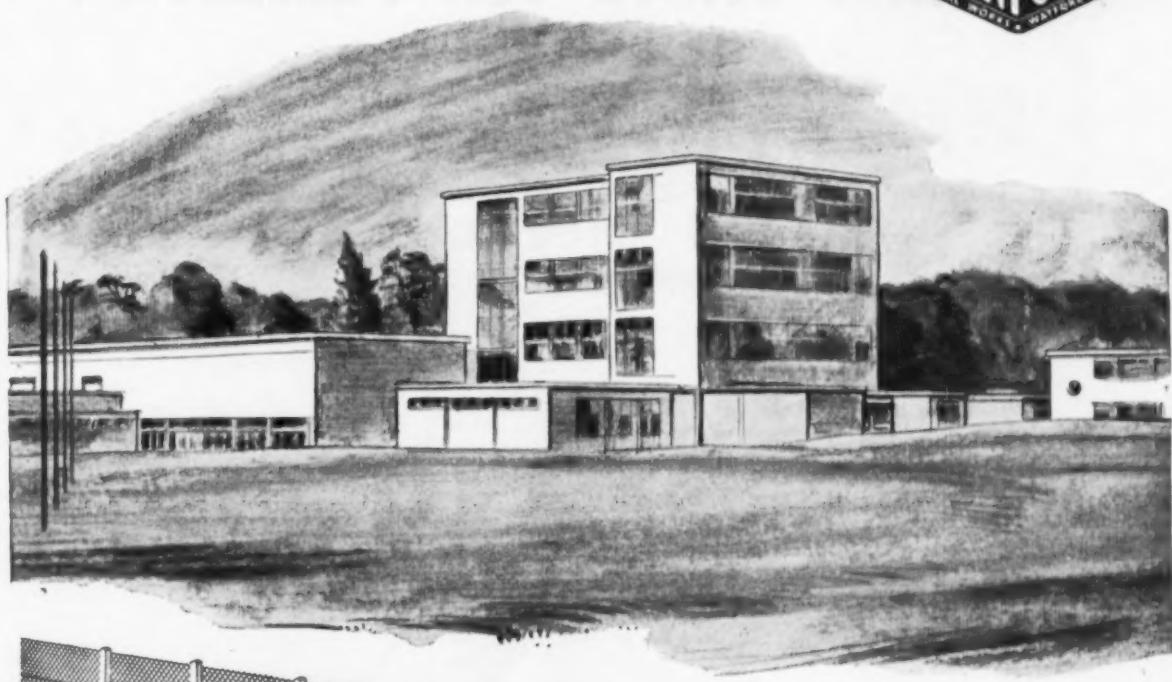
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further details of this British-
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A New **CELOTEX** *Product*

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH ALL-BRITISH MATERIALS BY
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The Sign of Confidence -



**the best
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We illustrate an artist's impression of the recently completed School at Wokingham, Berks. Designed by the Development Group (Architects and Building Branch) of the Ministry of Education in collaboration with Berkshire Education Committee.

Fencing by Penfold—the Chain Link Fencing, Concrete Posts and Fittings were all manufactured at our Watford factory and erected by a team of our specialist erectors.

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MEN WHO STRIVE FOR PERFECTION

SPECIFY



Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings



GF Malleable Fittings come as near to perfection as any Architect or Engineer could desire. They are specially annealed to give a desirable degree of malleability, the finely cut threads are as accurate and dependable as screw gauges, and every fitting is individually pressure-tested before leaving the Works. For Water, Steam, Gas, Oil and Air service, responsible and experienced opinion invariably recommends **GF** Pipe Fittings. A full range of types and sizes in black or galvanised finish is available.

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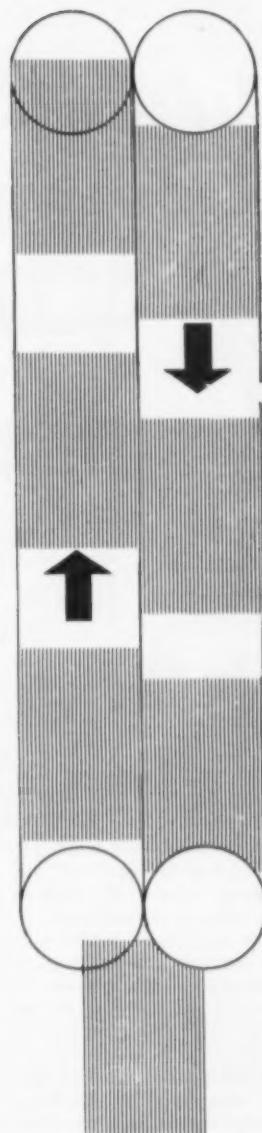
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British made at Britannia Works, Bedford



For all round efficiency the "Paternoster" lift

The Paternoster Lift consists of a series of lift cars carried on endless chains and travelling continuously in a clockwise direction. It is ideal for buildings in which there is a constant movement of personnel from floor to floor.



The recent installation illustrated consists of three Paternosters serving seven floors. Each car holds two persons comfortably and is capable of transporting 600 persons per hour in each direction.

The operating machinery of the Paternoster is simple and reliable, so that maintenance is reduced to a minimum.

Write for leaflet 1005

J. & E. Hall

L I M I T E D

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LONDON OFFICE: 10 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: Mansion House 9811

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**map and
plan mounting
at *WEST***



THE FIRST-CLASS JOB speaks for itself! . . . something to remind you perhaps of clean sheets newly aired! Smooth your hand across its surface. *There* is strength and durability, fine finish, fitness for its special purpose . . .

The greatest care is necessary. No two lots of paper are exactly alike. Papers, cottons and mounting boards vary in tensile strength and shrinkage factor. A particular glue will suit one job—only a certain paste can be trusted for another. Generations of craftsmen have handed on knack and knowledge of this kind at **WEST**; we are constantly experimenting, testing, making sure!

Perfected processes include joining and mounting maps and plans of all sizes on to paper, cotton and board; providing and fixing roller and ledge fittings; fixing to spring rollers; mounting flat or cut to fold as for road maps; providing and fixing large wooden strainers as for theatre and exhibition displays; expert repair of torn and dilapidated documents; binding reports and estimates into book form; edge-binding with 'Byndite' or silk; and varnishing . . . and we welcome new problems!

In the field of map and plan mounting

WEST understand your problems

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TELEPHONE: ABBey 3323

WESTY SAYS: We specialise in mounting up competition work—faultless presentation is so important.



INDUSTRY

and the Balance of Power

BRITAIN today has more electricity than she has ever had before. In the past six years, 40 new power stations have been brought into operation and power supply has increased by 50 per cent. At the same time, the demand for electricity is greater than it has ever been.

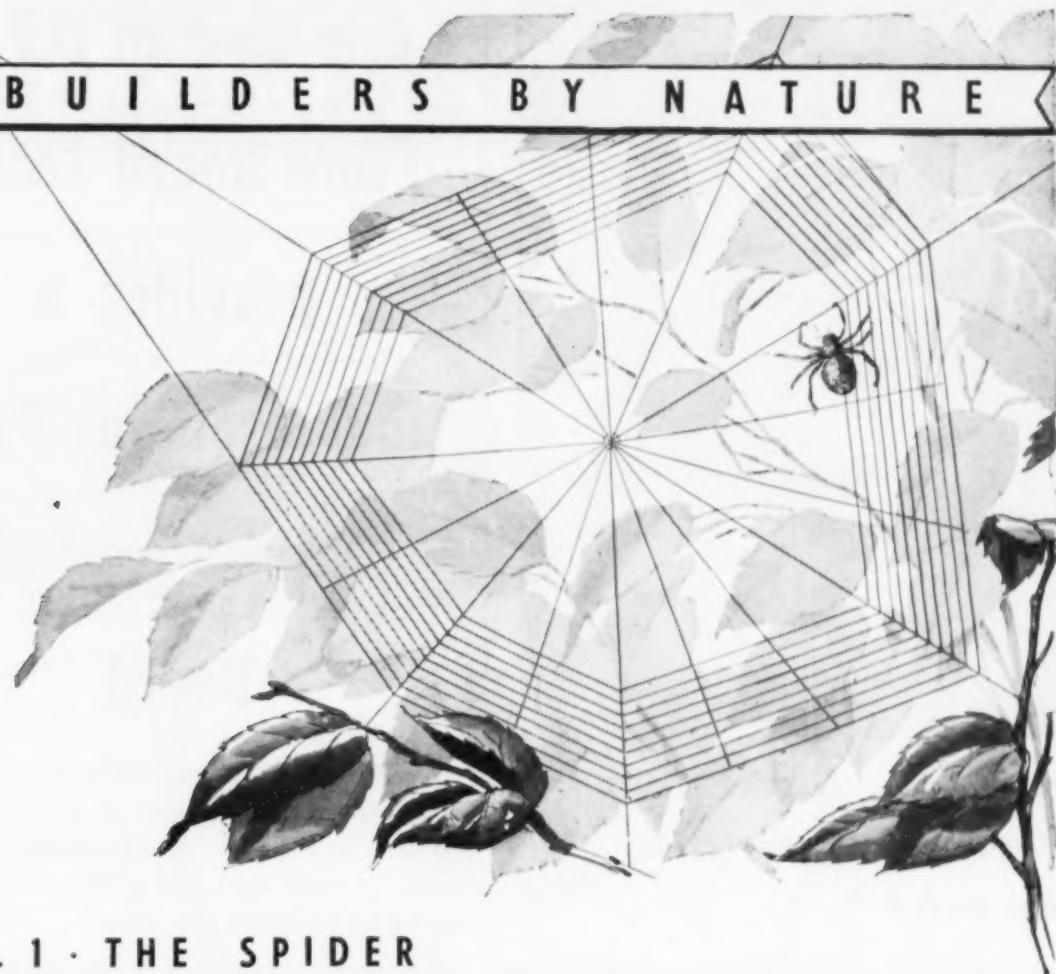
Women at home are using electricity increasingly to lighten their daily tasks. Farmers must have more power to increase production of vital foodstuffs. The railways need power—and may well need more power. The lighting of our streets is crying out to be improved. There is an increasing demand for power from offices, from cinemas, from shops. Does this present a danger that the important industrial demand may be 'squeezed out'? No!

If electricity were more widely used by factories, farms, shops, homes, offices and for street lighting—this would keep the generating plant more fully loaded. The demands on the power stations coming from these different classes of consumers would be diversified. That is to say the loads would occur, in the main, at different times of the day—and continuous full output from the generating plant would reduce the cost of electricity.



ELECTRICITY PROSPERITY

BUILDERS BY NATURE



No. 1 · THE SPIDER

The geometric accuracy of the spider's orb-web fascinated the nature-lover long before science could explain how skilfully the web is constructed.

First, the silk collects in the spider's body in the form of a gummy fluid which is emitted from a number of fine tubes and solidifies almost instantaneously in the air. The spider either draws the silk out by its hind legs, or attaches it to some point and moves away by walking or allowing itself to drop.

Boundary points are chosen and foundation lines are laid down between them, sometimes with the help of the wind. The spider lets out a thread of silk which is

carried by the wind across a stream or other obstacle. Eventually the thread becomes entangled on the other side and the spider walks across this "bridge-line" hand over hand, laying another line as it goes.

Radial lines are now laid down in whatever order tends to keep the strain fairly equal. Next the parallel spiral lines are added and the hub is strengthened to bind the spokes more firmly.

Finally, the food trap is laid. Additional spiral threads, viscous and sticky, are added—spelling certain death to any insect which becomes entangled in them.

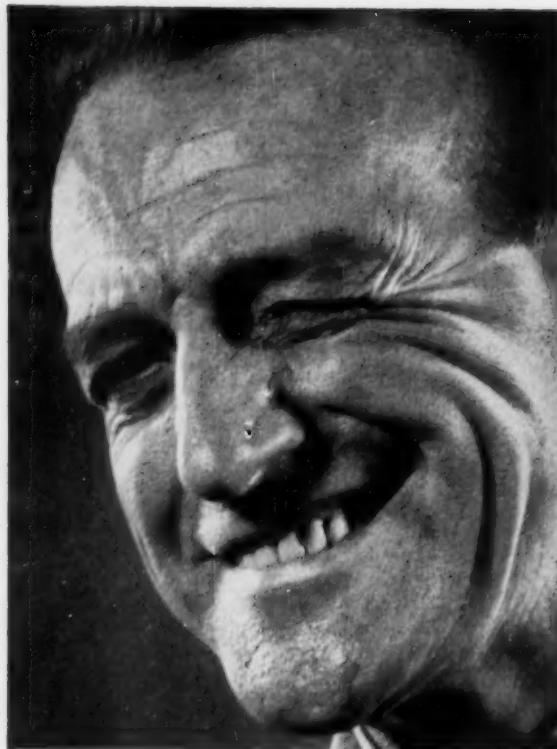
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"Fortrex low hydrogen electrodes are just the job!"

The new Murex "Fortrex 35" low hydrogen electrodes are "just the job" for the busy welder. Here is an all position low hydrogen electrode which is simple to use, smooth running, and with easy slag removal. It gives sound radiographs even in positional welds and can be used for welding "unknown" steels, often without the need for pre-heating. The weld deposit has also high impact values at sub-zero temperatures. "Fortrex 35" electrodes are approved by the Admiralty, Lloyd's, Ministry of Supply, etc. Please write for details.



FORTREX

THE IMPROVED LOW HYDROGEN ELECTRODE

MUREX WELDING PROCESSES LIMITED
WALTHAM CROSS, HERTS. TELEPHONE: WALTHAM CROSS 3636 T14

One Coat of B.P.L.

Fibre Board Sealer

provides a

Non-absorbent Paint

Surface for Soft

Board

To prevent the rapid absorption of gloss paints by soft board British Paints Limited in conjunction with Tentest Fibre Board Co. Ltd.,—has developed this new sealer. A single application provides a satisfactory surface for subsequent paint coats.

Where low cost or time saving are important a gloss finish can be obtained with a single coat of enamel, though the normal undercoat naturally improves the finish and gives increased durability to the paint system employed.

Simple Preparation

B.P.L. Fibre Board Sealer can be mixed with either hot or cold water. A hot mix is quicker. It is always applied cold.

One gallon covers approximately 30 square yards.

Supplied in packets each containing approximately 1 lb.

Full details from the sole manufacturers.



BRITISH PAINTS LIMITED

Portland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne

In conjunction with
Tentest Fibre Board Co. Ltd., 75, Crescent West, Hadley Wood, Barnet.

AVAILABLE FROM ALL TENTEST STOCKISTS



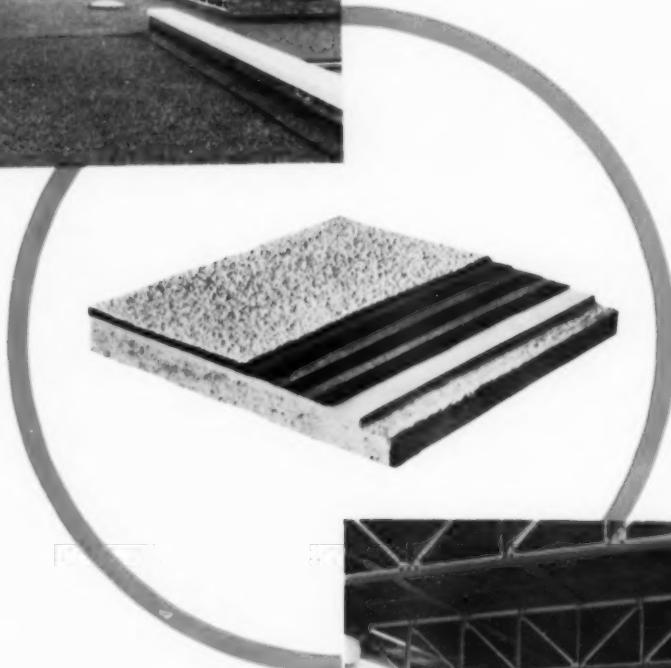
PERMANITE

WOODWOOL INSULATED BUILT-UP FELT ROOFING

Beaver Green County Primary School, Ashford, Kent



FINISHED ROOF



UNDERSIDE OF ROOF



The roofing consists of 2" Woodwool Slabs with $\frac{1}{2}$ " sand and cement screed and 3 layer 'Permanite' Bituminous Roofing, surface dressed with $\frac{1}{2}$ " granite chippings.

The Thermal Insulation 'U' value is only 0.22.

OUR TECHNICAL STAFF ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
TO GIVE ADVICE AND ESTIMATES

C. 13

Architects : Dennis Darbison, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. in conjunction with
S. H. Loweth, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. County Architect

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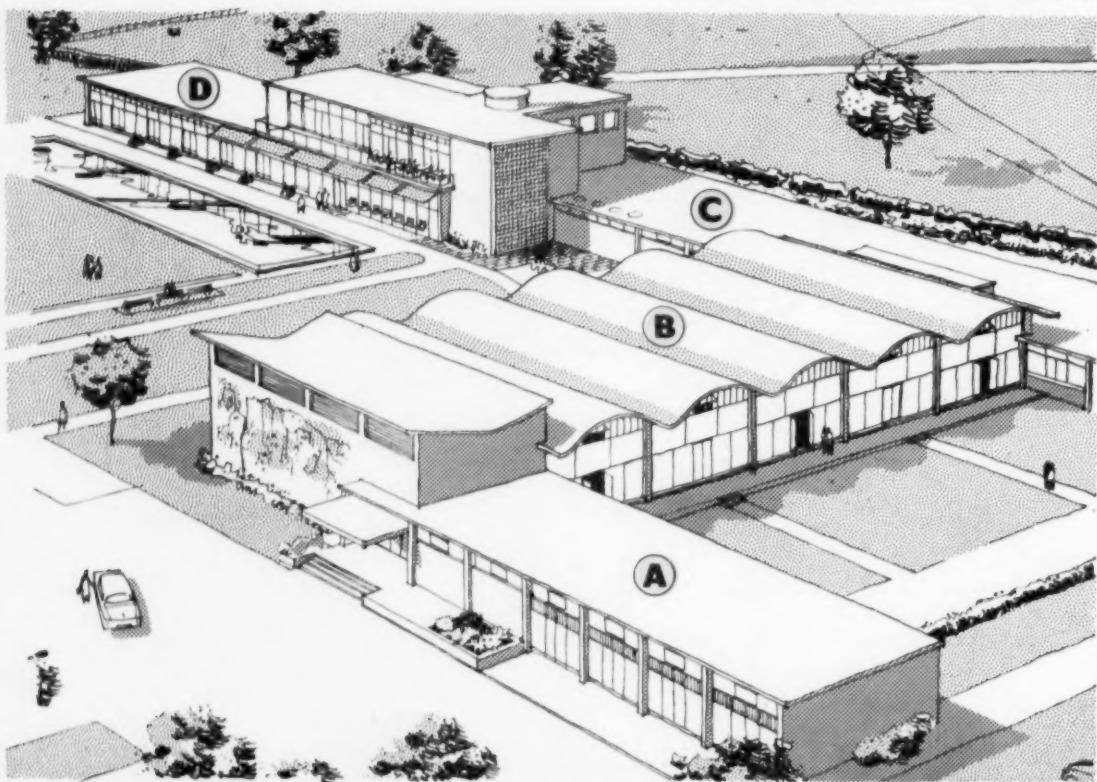
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NEW DESIGNS FOR WORKING No 4

This factory recreation and canteen group is built as an independent unit, separated from the operational parts of the works by lawns, games areas and gardens.

It consists of an employees' canteen with ample stage facilities (B), adjoining the small administration block (A), and linked to the managerial staff cafeteria and recreation centre (D) by a kitchen (C) which serves both buildings. Modern architectural idioms have been used to give a pleasant country-club atmosphere to what is often a neglected aspect of industrial building. Typical of these are the reinforced concrete barrel-vaulted roof, riding lightly on the glass walls of the employees' canteen, and the ground-to-roof "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Block panel at the end of the managerial staff cafeteria.

Designed by Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A.



A Administration block

B Employees' canteen

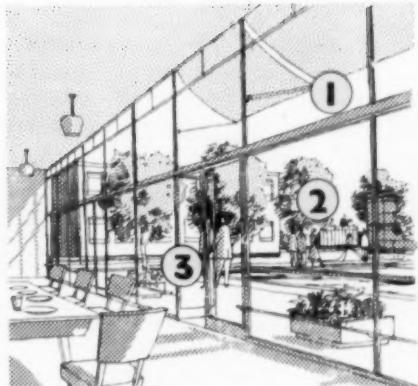
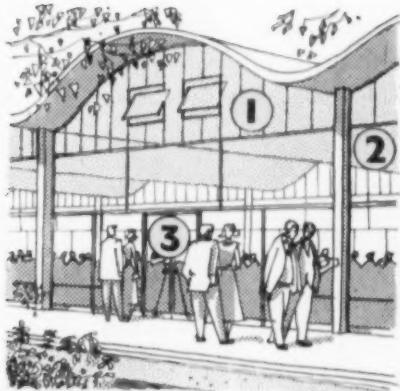
C Kitchen

D Managerial staff cafeteria

... WORKS RECREATION CENTRE & CANTEEN

EMPLOYEES' CANTEEN (B)

- 1 32 oz. S.Q. Sheet glass
- 2 ½" Polished Plate glass for transoms and side panels
- 3 Metal doors glazed with "ARMOURPLATE" glass

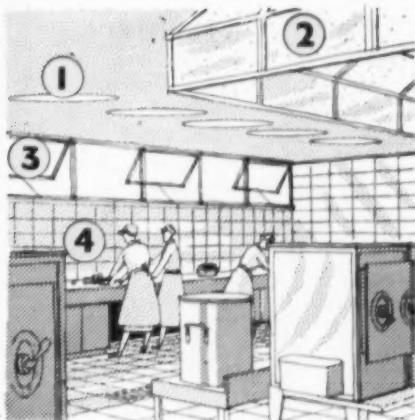


MANAGERIAL STAFF CAFETERIA INTERIOR (D)

- 1 "ANTISUN" glass
- 2 ½" Polished Plate glass side panels
- 3 Metal doors glazed with "ARMOURPLATE" glass

KITCHEN INTERIOR (C)

- 1 Spherical Wired Cast Domes
- 2 ½" Georgian Wired Cast glass fume hood
- 3 32 oz. Sheet glass
- 4 "VITROLITE" wall lining



PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED

St. Helens, Lancashire (St. Helens 4001), and Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Whitshill 5672-4).

Supplies are available through the usual trade channels

"ARMOURPLATE", "INSULIGHT" and "VITROLITE" are registered trade marks of Pilkington Brothers Limited



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Reinforced concrete foundation for producers at the new gasworks site, Denton, Manchester.
(North Western Gas Board.)

by

West's

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Specialists in

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REINFORCED
CONCRETE.**

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BOW METHODIST
CHURCH IN
Ibstock
Salmon-Brown
RUSTICS

Architects: Mauger & May F.R.I.B.A.,
London, N.W.1. Contractors: Field
Davies Ltd., London, N.16.

This pleasant building adds another notable element to the growing architecture of London's East End. The Ibstock Salmon-Brown Rustic facing bricks contribute handsome colour and texture to the symmetrical profile and clean-cut stone dressings of the building.

Owing to heavy demand, supplies of facing bricks of most types are booked for a long time ahead and reservations for 1954/5 are now being made.

Ibstock Brick & Tile Co. Ltd.,
near Leicester Phone: Ibstock 391
London: L.M.R. Goods Depot,
Wright's Lane, Kensington, W.8.
Phone: Western 1281



THE
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& BUILDING NEWS

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GIVING A LEAD

UNDER the title "The Moribund Architectural Association" the leading article in *The Building News* of June 1, 1860 told its readers that "Rumours which have been circulating for some time past will have prepared the architectural public for the proximate dissolution of the Architectural Association and for its speedy interment amid general indifference."

The writer of the article continued with relish to elaborate the theme with flowery—literally flowery—verbiage. "Nothing can be more unprofitable, more costly, and more vexatious, than to attempt to revive and keep alive a death-doomed plant. If, after a precocious display of hardihood and promise of bearing, it comes to a standstill—sucking up no sap from the soil, acquiring no increase in growth, and shooting forth no new branches, or if it do no more than send forth a few apologies for leaves in spring-tide; which shrivel up before a summer's sun has warmed them, with a bud or two that never blossom, then the care, manuring, watering and watchfulness are spent in vain . . . Better by far to give up the thing at once; treat it like the barren fig-tree . . ." etc. *ad nauseam*.

The sickly plant, watered by these crocodile tears survived, and continues to shoot forth new branches.

It is one of the traditions of the A.A. School Annual Prizegiving that the address to students is given by one whose words are likely to command the respect of the school. This year Mr. Gordon Russell, Director of the Council of Industrial Design played this role, and had some hard and sensible things to say.

He deplored the view, held by some young people that they could contract out of the "unholy mess that the world is in today." The greatest mistake of all, he said, is to try to evade the responsibility of leadership. "The soulful—if not tearful—romanticism of so many architects and their persistent

refusal to face up to the problems of their great profession in a rapidly changing age has ensured that the initiative has often passed to contractors, engineers, speculative builders and surveyors, with the result we see on all hands."

It was necessary for architects perhaps more than other groups to have a strong sense of social responsibility—all building however humble or utilitarian should interest them. The Victorian architect had contracted out. "The housing of the people and of the astonishing new machines of his age—in factory, dockyard, railway station, warehouse, gasworks—were beneath his notice . . . Irreparable damage was being done to the face of England while the architects hotly contested the merits of Gothic and Classic and of the formal and landscape garden. The 19th century can claim to have done its best to destroy the English town whilst our own century has made, and is still making, determined efforts to barbarize the countryside."

Mr. Russell's words about the past mistakes of architects should fall in very much with what the A.A. stands for. "Surely every architect should visualize his building not as an isolated object but in relation to the street, the town, the countryside . . . the architect . . . has been too much inclined to think of himself as a master-designer of everything instead of co-ordinating and inspiring a team. By such an approach he could have built up a fine collection of building components and equipment produced in quantity, of first-rate design and reasonable in price. I was told that when the standard steel window was introduced it was difficult to get a panel of architects together to decide on the appropriate sizes. This shows a lack of imagination which is disconcerting to say the least of it, and no doubt the reason was that the well-known architects of the day were not interested in anything produced in quantity."

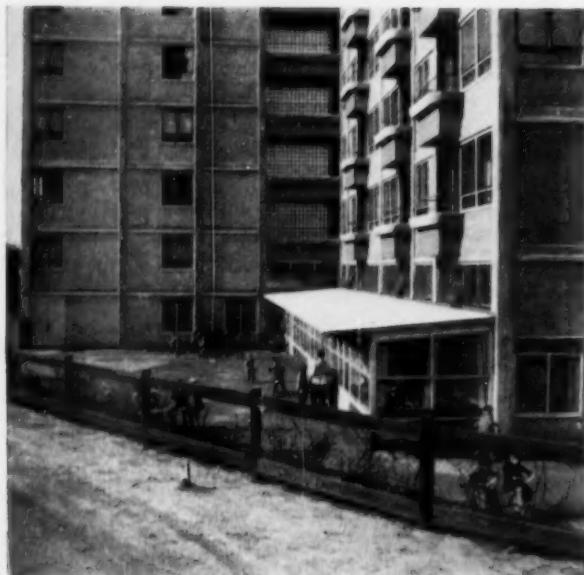
Mr. Russell has every right, by virtue of his own



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1. New housing, "Point Blocks" at Bellahøj, one of the largest post-war housing schemes in Denmark situated in a northern intermediate suburb on high ground overlooking the city. This view shows the second group of blocks (in construction) seen from



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across the reconstructed open-air theatre which, with a small park, divides the two groups. Note the transparent stair and lift "link" which separates the solid towers containing pairs of flats on each side. Floor levels are staggered so that each half landing has entrances to flats. 2. Shows typical staircase glazing to one of the earlier blocks. An international staircase glazing detail which might be anywhere where modern architecture is practised. 3. A nursery school occupies the lower storey of one of the blocks in the first group. 4. Some of the first completed group of blocks,

reputation as craftsman and propagandist of good design in mass production, to scold the profession.

What is the answer to Mr. Russell's accusation that "we are faced today with whole ranges of pre-fabricated farm buildings, which are neither designed by architects nor co-ordinated and which are in many cases altering our countryside for the worse"?

What a pity the gloomy writer of 1860 quoted above did not have the vision to see in the A.A. a means of avoiding the narrow segregation of architects into such limited fields, and to give students words of encouragement and wisdom such as they heard from The Director of C.o.I.D.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS THE REGENCY EXHIBITION, BRIGHTON

Brighton was at its best last week when I went down for the opening of the Regency Exhibition by Earl Spencer. Indeed, the weather was so good, the paintwork everywhere so fresh and clean, and the crowds so moderate in size, that we almost wondered why we always tried to go abroad for our holidays. The proceedings at the Royal Pavilion were unusual in that the vote of thanks to Lord Spencer came at the beginning and was followed by the usual thanking of all the people who had helped to put the exhibition together. Lord Spencer then, in a witty

COPENHAGEN : Some Current Work

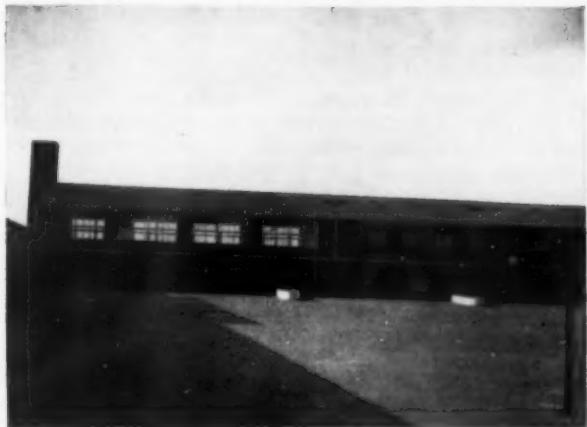
A correspondent sends us these photographs and notes of some recent work of interest in or near the Danish Capital



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laundry on right, entrance to underground car parking on left. The blocks are all reinforced concrete frame construction with considerable use of precast elements for external walling, etc. Some use is made of tiling to create surface pattern, as can be seen. The general effect of the scheme is not particularly attractive but one is impressed by the overall ruthlessness of the layout and the extent of the scheme. One feels that this pattern of urbanism is already a dated one which in this particular case is not relieved by any great distinction in the architecture of the individual blocks. 5. Architect Jørn Utzon's own house at Hellebæk. A beautifully sited one-storey house, the long front

is entirely glazed and looks over a small valley which is left as rough land. A large fireplace, free standing, is used to divide up the space of the main room into dining, living and kitchen areas. Rather strangely the bedrooms are top lit. It might be said that there is some influence of Wright in the design. 6. Private house on the coast, north of Copenhagen. Architect, E. C. Sørensen. View from the sea shore. An elegant two-storey house of steel and timber construction with large areas of glass. 7. A school at Lyngby, view of part of the building from the main courtyard. Architect, Vilhelm Lauritzen—an unexpectedly traditional reversion for this well known modern architect. 8. View of a petrol filling station on the coast road out of Copenhagen to the north. One of a number that are being built by the Esso Company to a standard pattern. The architect for these is Professor Palle Svensen.

speech—witty often at the expense of the Prince Regent, poor Prinny!—declared the exhibition open. Quite apart from organizing the exhibition itself, Mr. Clifford Musgrave, the director of the Pavilion, and his staff have done a great deal of work since I was last there a year ago. Several rooms have had their decorations completely restored and half the main corridor has been repainted in its original design and colours. The Pavilion is a unique building in more than one respect and is so completely documented in the coloured plates drawn by the elder Pugin that it is comparatively simple to make the interiors appear as they were in the Prince Regent's day. Furthermore, on several occasions the restorers have found under

old mouldings fragments of original designs with their colours unfaded. The exhibition was opened on July 14 and Lord Spencer reminded us that Pugin was a Frenchman and was wounded in helping to take the Bastille, was left for dead and thrown in a communal grave and from which he escaped and later came to England and settled. Judging from the speeches of the Mayor and the Chairman of the Pavilion Committee, the Pavilion is still the subject of debate in Brighton. At one end of the scale there appear to be those who would use it as a place of the most popular kind of entertainment and at the other there are those who would turn it into a museum. Somewhere in between stands the Royal Pavilion Committee, which

sees the building as an ex-royal residence which should be kept as closely as possible to its original appearance, at the same time providing a setting for the Arts in Brighton. The Chairman of the committee regards the Pavilion as Brighton's greatest publicity asset, and he went so far as to say that he did not know where they would be without it. It is probably true that, if the Pavilion had never been built, there would be no Brighton to-day, but I cannot believe that the hordes of Londoners and others who issue from the queer vaulted pubs under the promenade to catch their buses and trains care a fig for the Pavilion.

The banqueting room is particularly splendidly arranged with the table laid and decorated with impressive plate. Some has been lent by Her Majesty the Queen, the rest by Lords Spencer and Londonderry. The kitchen glitters with the Duke of Wellington's copper pots and pans, each bearing a coronet and D.W.L.—the L for London to distinguish the pots from those belonging to his other house at Stratfield Saye.

The great kitchen tables groan beneath their load of genuine stuffed game and imitation poultry and sides of meat. The spit, designed to work from a fan fitted in the flue, is busy roasting a whole sheep, and even the basting tray has liquid in it. The effect is excellent. Of the other rooms, it must suffice to say that they are beautifully arranged and contain some lovely things; many have been lent by private owners, and many by dealers. If you think you can afford any of the dealers' pieces, the prices can be had on application. Rex Whistler's famous picture of the Prince Regent "awakening the spirit of Brighthelmstone" is screened from the door of the room in which it hangs. Thus, no one can say that they were forced to see it. It is splendid and I was delighted to be able to buy a small reproduction of it for half-a-crown. Princess Charlotte's bedroom, with its newly discovered chinoiserie furniture, is charming. The King's apartments, which have also been completely restored, contain, among other wonderful things, a splendid Chinese Chippendale mirror nearly 8ft high. I cannot describe its intricacies but the catalogue says that it tapers towards its top with Rocaille and waterfall effect, and I will leave it at that. This room also contains a Grand Orrery and this is not, as one might think, a mechanical corkscrew for use at sea but a device for showing the motions of the planets relative to the earth and sun. In appearance it is like a very complicated roulette wheel. It would have been nice to have seen it in action. You really should see this exhibition. If you are a Londoner it is easy. If you do see it I think you will agree that we are fortunate that the Pavilion is in such enlightened hands.

DOVER FLATS

The Kent County Council has passed the amended scheme with some reservations. The major differences from the original plans will be a reduction in the height of the block nearer the castle from 14 to 11 floors; the elimination of the projecting lift motor rooms and shafts; the treatment of the top floors as pent-house flats; and the slight curving of the longer section of the building.

The Kent County Council would like to have seen the new height reduced by a further two storeys and a final decision on this and on some less important points is awaited.



Her Majesty The Queen being shown round the M.O.H.&L.G. "New Homes from Old Houses" exhibition by Mr. J. H. Forshaw, the Ministry's Chief Architect.

CORRECTION

It was rather unfortunate that at the point last week where I was criticizing the work of one of the departments of the Royal College of Art, the printer left a line out. The text as printed gave in bad English the opposite impression from the one intended. The sentence—referring to the furniture in the exhibition—should have read: "I wondered whether perhaps they were not looking too closely at the work of modern masters and not closely enough at the old masters."

A B N E R

L. C. C. RECEPTION

Up the flower-decked main staircase in County Hall last Thursday trooped a crocodile of guests—ladies in beautiful evening gowns with escorts tail-coated, be-medalled and often wearing chains of office; equally well-dressed ladies with appropriately clad escorts in dinner jackets or lounge suits—to be received by the Chairman of the L.C.C., Mr. Victor Mishcon and Mrs. Mishcon, or by their helpmates for the reception, the Vice-chairman and Mrs. J. R. Oldfield and the Deputy Chairman and Mrs. Coucher. I saw no Royalty but many familiar faces, including those of Miss Florence Horsbrugh, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Besides continuous buffets in at least three rooms, there were five exhibitions, a film show "Royal Symphony," music by the string section of the London Schools' Symphony Orchestra; two appearances by David ("What's My Line") Nixon and dancing to Teddy Hayes's Orchestras, both in the Conference Hall and in a marquee on the terrace. What could be more enchanting than to dance by the river in the open air and to watch the constantly moving river scene and the twinkling reflections of the embankment lights in the water? A reminder, too, that we still lack an attraction of this sort as a permanent Thames-side feature.

The scheduled time for carriages was extended from 11 to 11.30 and all too soon this enjoyable and friendly evening came to a close.

G. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Sculpture: T.U.C. Building

As already announced, a competition has been organized by the T.U.C. General Council for two pieces of sculpture for the T.U.C. Memorial Building in Great Russell Street, W.C.1, the Foundation Stone of which will be laid on August 27.

In addition to the architect, Mr. David du R. Aberdeen, and two representatives of the T.U.C. General Council, two independent assessors have now been appointed. They are Sir Herbert Read, President of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, and Mr. J. M. Richards, A.R.I.B.A., Editor of *The Architectural Review*.

Notes from the Minutes of the R.I.B.A. Council Meeting held on July 6

Appointment of Honorary Officers for the Session 1954-1955.

Mr. F. Charles Saxon, F.R.I.B.A., having been appointed Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, becomes a Vice-President under the provisions of Bylaw 28. Messrs. E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, F.R.I.B.A., and S. Rowland Pierce, F.R.I.B.A., were re-appointed Vice-Presidents and Mr. Basil Spence, F.R.I.B.A., was newly appointed.

Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., was reappointed Honorary Secretary and Mr. Thomas E. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., was reappointed Honorary Treasurer.

Appointments.

R.I.B.A. Representatives on National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries for Year beginning July 1, 1954.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., was nominated for re-appointment by the Minister of Works and Mr. E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, F.R.I.B.A., was nominated for appointment as the second representative in place of Mr. P. G. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A.

University of Hull: R.I.B.A. Representative on Court of Governors.

Mr. Andrew Rankine, A.R.I.B.A. *Darlington College of Further Education: R.I.B.A. Representative on Board of Governors.*

Mr. T. V. Deas, A.R.I.B.A., re-appointed.

The Honorary Fellowship.

The Right Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada, has accepted the Council's nomination for election to the Honorary Fellowship. Mr. Massey's name had been put forward by the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. *Christmas Holiday Lectures for Young People.*

The Council invited Mr. Basil Spence, F.R.I.B.A., to give two Christ-

mas holiday lectures for young people at the Royal Institute during the Christmas period, 1954.

Flatted Factories

Detailed proposals for the provision of "flatted factories" in London's East End are being discussed by the L.C.C. and the London Furniture Manufacturers' Association, according to the fifth annual report, for 1953, of the Furniture Development Council.

In the Council's report it is stated that when a previous approach was made the L.C.C. expressed general interest in the idea but was unable to proceed owing to licensing difficulties.

Two projects are under negotiation—one in the Shoreditch area, where the building is in the hands of a private trust, and the other in the Hackney area, in which the L.C.C. is interested.

In the former case planning consent has been obtained and negotiations proceed with the local authorities. Meanwhile, the Association states it has received applications for space more than sufficient to fill the building.

Discussions with the L.C.C. on the other project are taking place.

French Builders in London

A small study group representing the French Federation of Building Contractors came to London on July 5, 6 and 7 to study industrial and public relations methods used in the British building industry. On July 6 they were the guests at dinner of the N.F.B.T.E. Visits were made to Messrs. Wates, Ltd.'s housing site at Wandsworth. Subjects discussed were house journals; the value of plant maintenance competitions; the importance of observing safety regulations, and methods of preventing unnecessary waste of building materials. The group also saw a film show of the industrial relations activities of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd. The members of the French group were: Messieurs Javay, Delacomme, Parion and M. Pinhas who acted as interpreter.

The South Eastern Society of Architects

Mr. Richard Sheppard, F.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dip., was the guest speaker at the Maidstone Group meeting of the South Eastern Society of Architects held on the 12th instant, at the College of Art, by kind permission of the Principal, R. A. Richardson, Esq., A.R.C.A. An enthusiastic audience was entertained by Mr. Sheppard's inimitable and informative manner in a talk on "Recent American Architecture," covering the continent from New York to Los Angeles, and incidentally the work of many "top flight" architects of that country.

The slides illustrating the talk were from coloured photographs taken by Mr. Sheppard, and amongst others, those of the United Nations building—Lake Shore Drive, Chicago—General Motors building, Detroit and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made a deep impression.

W. Yorks Society of Architects

Twenty-five members attended a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Hubert Bennett (County Architect) to revive the Harrogate branch of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects which lapsed during the war. Mr. Eric Brown was elected chairman of the branch, Mr. Clive Thompson hon. secretary, and Mr. L. H. Clarke, Mr. W. H. Jackson, Mr. M. B. Tetlow, Mr. P. B. Nash and Mr. D. Lodge were elected to the branch committee.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1954-1955:—

An R.I.B.A. Howe Green 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 per annum awarded to Mr. J. F. Flanders of London, S.E.9; an R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum to Mr. D. M. Smith of London, N.21.

The Maintenance Scholarships previously awarded to the following candidates have been renewed:—

Mr. D. S. Bremner (Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College)—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. B. E. Clark (School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London)—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. J. D. Connell (Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic)—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. A. G. H. Morrow (Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic)—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. W. B. Sidnell (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London)—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. K. W. Barnes (Bartlett School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London)—R.I.B.A. 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum); Mr. A. G. Diprose (Architectural Association, School of Architecture)—Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45 per annum); Mr. P. G. Wentworth-Sheilds (Architectural Association, School of Architecture—"The Builder" Maintenance Scholarship of £75 per annum).

Price Increase, Block Stone

As from August 1 next, prices of:—Portland Stone will be increased by 6d per foot cube; Doubling Stone 9d per foot cube; all Bath Stones and Ham Hill Stone 1s per foot cube and will apply to all despatches from that date.

The above additions to prices cover



Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Shop, Abbeygate Street, Bury St Edmunds : Architects : Messrs. Hunt & Coates. Builder : Harvey G. Frost, which received the award in the Industrial and Commercial Class offered by the West Suffolk County Council. Assessor : S. Rowland Pierce, V.P.R.I.B.A.



the wage increases for the years 1953 and 1954, and the increase for "holidays with pay" in the current year.

Cambridge Development

Under proposals contained in the Cambridgeshire Development Plan, approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and published on Monday, Cambridge should remain predominantly a university town: industrial expansion in and near Cambridge should be limited: and the rate of growth of the city should be reduced and that of the surrounding villages accelerated, so that the size of the city will not exceed about 100,000 population within the next twenty years.

Proposals accepted by the Minister include redevelopment in the centre of the town, including the creation of a new Guildhall Street, a direct link between Emmanuel Street and Downing Street: the construction of an open-deck car park for 500 cars in the new Guildhall Street area: and the construction of the spine relief road running from Biston Road corner to Jesus Lane.

The intention of the new road is to direct traffic from the main street of Cambridge (Magdalene Street to Hills Road) and to some extent from The Backs (Queens Road).

Other plans approved are the new Chesterton Bridge route, providing a new river crossing half a mile east of Victoria Bridge, enabling A10 trunk traffic to be removed from The Backs: and the new West Road route, intended to be the western boundary of the built-up area.

Other plans accepted by the Minister include the redevelopment of an area of about 10 acres in the East Road district, and the completion of the open space system along the river

through the city from the Grantchester Meadows to Stourbridge Common.

Two major proposals which the Minister did not approve were for a new bus station on a site between Christ's and Emmanuel College and the allocation of approximately 200 acres of land north of Arbury Road for Local Authority houses.

The development plan for the city was prepared by Sir William Holford and Professor H. Myles Wright in collaboration with the County Planning Officer, Mr. A. L. Waide.

It was submitted to the Minister in March, 1952, and a public enquiry lasting nearly two months was held in the autumn of that year. Proposals which caused controversy included those for the spine relief road, the bus station and the redevelopment of the centre of the city.

LAW REPORT

Mr. Justice Pilcher, in the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, July 16, held that Colonel Wallace James Gregory, an architect and surveyor, of Liskeard, Tupwood Lane, Caterham, Surrey, had not contracted to supervise war damage repairs for fees below the recognized scale.

His lordship was giving judgment in an action in which Colonel Gregory claimed £420 6s 6d from Mr. Stanley Francis Ward, of The Chalet, Tupwood Lane, Caterham, as the balance of fees due to him for services rendered. The defence was a denial that the fees were due. It was admitted that £178 18s had been paid to the plaintiff.

In his judgment, his lordship said the case had come before him for trial of one issue—whether at an interview in 1946 the plaintiff had agreed to supervise war damage work at the defendant's residence at a fee limited

to that paid by the War Damage Commission.

Having heard the evidence, he was of the opinion that neither party was seriously concerned with the question of fees at the interview. At that time only £360 worth of work was involved. Later the war damage was assessed at £1,200, and finally more than £6,000 was spent on repairs, more than £4,000 of that being war damage.

It was not disputed that for the private owner's repairs the full architect's fees were payable. The issue was whether, in respect of the war damage work, Colonel Gregory was contractually bound to charge only the scale of fees payable by the War Damage Commission.

His lordship held that nothing was said by Colonel Gregory at the interview to bind him contractually in this way, and he resolved the issue in the plaintiff's favour.

He directed that the further issues regarding the quantum of fees should go before an Official Receiver if not agreed by October 1.

Costs were awarded to the plaintiff.

EXHIBITION

The R.I.B.A. Travelling Exhibition "Home and Surroundings" will be shown at the Public Library, Jermyn Street, Winchester, August 10 to August 21; Messrs. E. Mayes & Sons, Ltd., 173-8 High Street, Southampton, August 24 to September 4.

CORRECTION

In last week's issue, in the advertisement for Messrs. Frederick Braby & Company, Limited, on page 17 there appeared a picture of Lowndes Street Flats, with the title "Metal Windows and Partitions by Braby." This should read "Metal Windows and Partitions by Braby."



The 22-storey second Aluminium Board Building on Park Avenue, New York, was covered with nearly 700 two-storey aluminium prefabricated wall panels by a crew of 61 in ten hours. Each panel weighs more than 200lb, is 4½ ft wide x 23ft deep x ¼ in thick. (See first letter below.)

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *A. & B. N.*

Sir,—With reference to your detail B/2 A283 in the issue of June 3 including what one was led to believe to be a photo of the Aluminium Cladding to Office Building New York, which as a manufacturer of Aluminium goods I have been pleased to show to certain of our customers, I was most perturbed to receive a newspaper cutting "The New York Herald Tribune" dated June 22 stating that the cladding of this building had, in fact, been carried out on June 21, which meant that your illustration could only have been of a model.

Surely under such circumstances it would be advisable for you to advise your readers that the illustration, clever though it was, was not the real thing.

Incidentally, you were of course unable to give the most interesting piece of information about the cladding, which was that forty men put the Aluminium walls on the two street front sides in ten hours.

I am, etc.,
For Allan H. Williams (Chester), Ltd.,
P. T. POWELL,
Director.

[The illustration to the detail sheet was of a montage photograph of the first Aluminium Board Building. See caption above.—ED., "A. & B. N."]

Bricks from P.F. Ash

To the Editor of *A. & B. N.*

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the article on the first page of your issue of June 17, 1954, in which the following paragraph appears:

"Messrs. Allen and Mills told the Torquay Conference that there was enough p.f. ash to make 1,000 million bricks a year on present output, and that the first experimental brickworks at Hoddesdon was in production making p.f.a. bricks which will all be used at Harlow New Town."

This is not quite in accordance with the facts which are exactly as contained in the report of Messrs. Allen and Mills' paper read at the British Architects' Conference, 1954, and as reported on page 304 of the R.I.B.A. Journal for June, and as follows:

"The first experimental brickworks of this kind has just been authorized at Hoddesdon and the output will be used at Harlow."

Perhaps a note in some future issue drawing attention to this slight discrepancy would correct any wrong impression which may have been given.

I am, etc.,
W. N. C. CLINCHY,
Controller, B.E.A.,
Eastern Division.

Great Pulteney Street

To the Editor of *A. & B. N.*

Sir,—In "Events and Comments" in your issue of July 8 Abner states that Great Pulteney Street, Bath, was designed by Robert Adam. My impression was that only Pulteney Bridge was the work of Adam and that the street was designed by Thomas Baldwin, and this seems to be confirmed by several authorities. It would be interesting to know whether there is any foundation for the statement that Great Pulteney Street was, in fact, designed by Adam.

I am, etc.,
R. H. HARRISON.

Doubling-Up

To the Editor of *A. & B. N.*

Sir,—Some weeks ago I addressed you in a letter when I protested against the advertised terms of a newly created appointment at Luton Municipal Borough where a qualified quantity surveyor was required to stand in and double-up on the work of a valuation surveyor and estate agent.

Now I see that Luton's Town Clerk is declaring by public advertisement that the Borough Engineer and Surveyor is open to receive applications for

a new appointment of valuation "assistant" who will be required to double-up on quantity surveying.

Clearly, the higher-ups at Luton Town Hall have changed the key but not the tune!

Perhaps next month it will be an architectural assistant (qualified, of course) who will be required to stand in for both quantity and valuation surveying and as estate agent.

I am, etc.,
C. R. VINYCOMBE.

Architects' Journal Awards

Two *Architects' Journal* awards, each of £200, have been given to David Kirby, a student at the Manchester School of Architecture, and to John Reid Oberlander, a student at the Edinburgh School of Architecture. The *Architects' Journal* offered these awards, for which all Students R.I.B.A. were eligible, to encourage "original, possibly unorthodox, study." Entrants had only to say why they wanted the money. The assessors were members of the editorial board of the *Architects' Journal*, advised by the head of one of the architectural schools.

Prize-winner David Kirby is using his £200 to rent a Manchester house, close to the University, and to convert it into a hostel for four students. "The intellectual basis," he writes, "would be similar to a small residential college: the four students would be able to enjoy a continual interchange of ideas and criticisms. The house would also serve as a centre for fellow students to meet outside University hours for discussions. . . . The shortage of such places, unrestricted by economy, or narrow-minded landladies, is a great lack in the life of a red brick University."

The other prize-winner, John Reid Oberlander, wants to use his £200 award "to collate information on the transplantation of mature trees; to research into possible new techniques of transplantation."

IN PARLIAMENT

End of a Ministry

The Ministry of Materials is to be closed and its remaining functions, which, apart from the management of strategic stocks, are restricted to the bulk buying of jute goods (but not raw jute) and the control of newsprint, are to be transferred to the Board of Trade from August 16. The Ministry was established by the Labour Government in 1951. The Prime Minister, announcing its impending dissolution on July 15, said that within the past 18 months the trade in lead, zinc, aluminium, copper, magnesium, hemp, sulphur, pyrites, tungsten, raw jute and cotton had been restored to private hands and the restoration of the timber trade had been completed. This dismantling had been a formidable operation, but by the end of the financial year the great bulk of the terminal stocks would have been disposed of at fair market prices and without any serious disturbance to trade. Nearly 1,400,000 tons of these materials (excluding cotton), to a sales value of about £125,000,000, would have been disposed of, including the transfer to reserves of substantial quantities of vital strategic metals.

London Development

Mr. K. Robinson asked when the Minister of Housing and Local Government expected to announce his decisions on the London Development Plan. Mr. Marples, the Parliamentary Secretary, replied that the Minister could not say yet, although consideration of the plan was going forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. Robinson observed that it was some 18 months since the public inquiry, and the long delay was causing great inconvenience, particularly among people who wanted to buy or sell property. Mr. Marples replied that the public inquiry took nine months and ended in June, 1953. There were 7,000 objections to the plan. It was of fundamental importance to London that any decision should be fair and adequate rather than hasty. (July 13.)

Two-part Medal

Mr. Marples, answering a suggestion by Col. Clarke that a housing medal should be offered for outstanding examples of improvement or conversion, stated that the housing medal competition for 1955 would be in two parts: the first was to feature schemes of conversion or improvement carried out by public and private owners, and the second schemes of new house building by private enterprise. (July 13.)

Costs and Subsidy

Mr. A. Blenkinsop asked what change had taken place in the cost of house building since February, 1952, and how far this had been taken into account before the decision was made

to reduce the housing subsidy to local authorities. Mr. Marples told him that since the subsidy was last calculated the estimated cost of a standard three-bedroom house had increased by £58. This increase, together with other off-setting factors, was taken into account in calculating the new rates of subsidy. Mr. Blenkinsop said that many local authorities estimated that the average cost of such a house was well over £1,700, compared with the figure of £1,522 two years ago on which the subsidy was calculated. Had not the costs therefore risen much more than any benefit that local authorities might obtain from reduced rates of interest? Mr. Marples replied that the £58 was carefully calculated, and was only one of the factors to be taken into account. It was easy to distort the question of subsidy by taking only one factor and ignoring others. (July 13.)

Local Patriotism

Mr. A. Roberts asked why the Rothwell U.D.C. had been refused permission to build traditional houses when local brickyards had an abundance of bricks—to the extent of having no stocking place—which could be used at a lower cost than that of the non-traditional type of house. Mr. Marples said that the demand for craftsmen for traditional house-building in the area exceeded the supply, and the two local brickyards, according to their returns to the Ministry of Works, had no stocks in hand. The Minister hoped therefore that the council would be willing to build some of their houses by new tradition methods. Mr. Roberts suggested that the new tradition reflected itself in increased costs. Mr. Marples said he thought not. The prices of new tradition houses varied throughout the country, but generally speaking they were in step with those for traditional houses. (July 13.)

Care of Ancient Monuments

Mr. E. Fletcher asked the Minister of Works what recommendations he had received from the Council for British Archaeology since the destruction of the Normanton Barrows with a view to preventing further damage to ancient monuments, and what action he proposed. Sir David Eccles stated that the council had made a number of recommendations for making owners of property and the public more fully aware of scheduled monuments, and for obtaining reports on their condition. He had also received the advice of the Ancient Monuments Board, and he was considering what action he should take. Mr. Fletcher asked if it was correct that the council had offered the assistance of local archaeological societies to help in the preservation of these ancient monuments. Sir David Eccles said they had suggested that the organization of county correspondents should be strengthened. That

was a good idea which he intended to follow up. (July 13.)

Statuary Dilemma

Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Minister of Works if he would take steps to remove from London unsightly statues, for which his department was responsible, which were no longer of historic interest. Sir David Eccles—I should like to, but fear the consequences. (July 13.)

Cement Expansion

Mr. Callaghan asked what action the Minister of Works was taking to ensure the expansion of the British cement industry in view of the annual recurring shortage, particularly in South Wales. Sir David Eccles replied that the output of cement had grown steadily since the war, and was still expanding. Among the new works or extensions under construction one at Westbury, Wiltshire, should greatly ease the problem of supplying demands in the south-west and in Wales. (July 13.)

Lambeth Gallop

Lieut.-Col. Lipton asked how many local authorities had been informed that their completion rate had been so exceptional that their future housing programme must be reduced. Mr. Marples replied "None. But there must be some limit to expansion." Lieut.-Col. Lipton said this answer was completely inaccurate. In a letter to him in May the Minister made it clear that because of the exceptional progress the Borough of Lambeth had made, its housing programme was to be cut. Mr. Marples said it was a curious use of language to call the Lambeth housing allocation a "cut." In 1952, 78 houses were built; in 1953, 211; and in 1954 an estimated 600. At the end of May the borough had 758 houses under construction, with another 507 approved but not started, making 1,265 in hand. Mr. Herbert Morrison said it was understood that the Government's policy was to build all the houses they could—the more the merrier. Why was the Labour majority on the Lambeth Borough Council to be punished for its energy in building more and more houses? Mr. Marples said he should think the council would be gratified to know that in 1954 they had in hand six times the number of 1951 completions, under the Labour Government. Mr. Morrison said that answer was just another example of the Government seeking to claim credit for the achievements of a local authority which happened to have a Labour majority. Because a Labour local authority had made an eminent success of its housing programme, why should the Government step in and stop it? Mr. Marples replied that he was merely trying to answer a question, and not to claim any credit. But perhaps Mr. Morrison would explain some time why this Labour council did not do so well under a Labour Government. (July 13.)

A NEW
OFFICE
BUILDING
for
Chance Bros.,
Birmingham

architects:

CLIFFORD, TEE & GALE



Front elevation

THE architects were commissioned to design a new office block and were asked to use Chance building glass wherever it might be appropriate. The aim of the architects has been to show original and varied uses of Chance products, allied to other building materials.

The new block forms a link between the old offices on the one side and a new *lehr* shop on the other. The old offices are two-storeyed with 15 feet high ceilings, and it was decided that the new block should be partly two- and partly three-storeyed with the roof at the same level as the existing block. The change from two to three storeys is emphasized on the elevation by a vertical section of textured brickwork. The three-storeyed block presents a change in colour and texture from the ginger facing brick of the rest of the building. It has a facing above ground floor of half-inch rough hewn olive and light sea green slate.

Part of the entrance hall is used as a reception and waiting space, indicated by a change in the flooring from rough hewn slate to carpet. The ceiling echoes this change with a recessed lighting panel above the carpet. For the walls, use has been made of new development, figured rolled glasses painted on the back, devised by Glass (Coventry), Ltd.

As figured rolled glass is made by a continuous process, long lengths are available, and the architects found it pos-

sible to use panels of glass ten feet long and rolled $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick instead of the usual $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. For additional safety the back of the glass is covered with masking tape after painting. The panels of glass are butted together without framing or beading. Two different patterns are used, "Major Reeded" painted a biscuit colour for the staircase wall, and "Spotlyte" painted a grey-blue colour where shorter lengths and narrower pieces could be used.

A particular feature of the entrance hall is the staircase leading to the boardroom and the directors' offices. The balustrade is formed from a zig-zag steel flat, which supports the hand-rail, and on either side of the steel flat are panels of "Spotlyte" on the outside and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Rough Cast glass on the inside where more strength is needed. The bends on this staircase are rather sharp, presenting technical problems for the glass benders.

The door leading to the offices from the entrance hall has been glazed in one piece, 5ft 6in by 2ft 3in with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch "Major Reeded" glass.

Screen walls between the individual offices are double-glazed above the height of 3ft 6in, each with a different patterned glass. The effect of each comes from one pattern of glass superimposed on another.

The fluorescent light fitting which is used throughout the offices was designed by the architects.

[Photos overleaf]

6



The entrance hall and waiting area

**New Office Building,
Birmingham**

General Contractors :
Chance Brothers Works
Maintenance Department

Glazed screen over staircase



Office entrances and main staircase



**LADY
VICTORIA
and
LINGERWOOD
PITHEAD
BATHS.**
Dalkeith

architect :

D. D. JACK

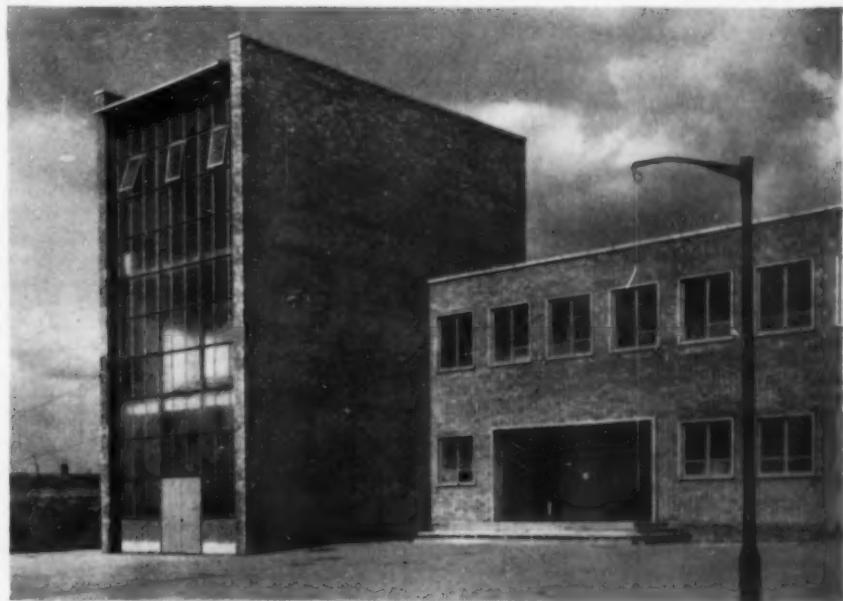
F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S.

National Coal Board

THE Lady Victoria and Lingerwood Pits, which employ the largest number of men in any unit of the Lothians area, have not until now received the benefit of pithead baths. The provision of two separate schemes was examined, but it was found that the cost of running them, with the inevitable duplication of staff required for baths, medical centre and canteen, would be very much greater than providing a single central scheme where all these costs would be shared. It became apparent, therefore, that it would be better and more economical to erect a single installation somewhere between the two pits, which were approximately 500 yards apart. This proposal was especially attractive because such a site already existed in the ownership of the National Coal Board. With a single central scheme, however, it was necessary to include covered heated gantries. For it has been an accepted principle in pithead baths planning that a covered way is desirable where the men have to travel long distances between baths and shaft, in order that the men, who are usually scantily clad when they reach the surface, may enter the fairly high temperature in the baths without being exposed on the way to cold or wet weather.

The site chosen for the installation covers an area of

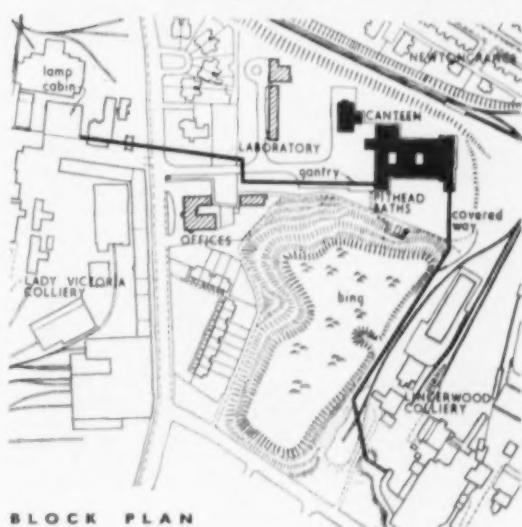
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Main entrance from the South-West

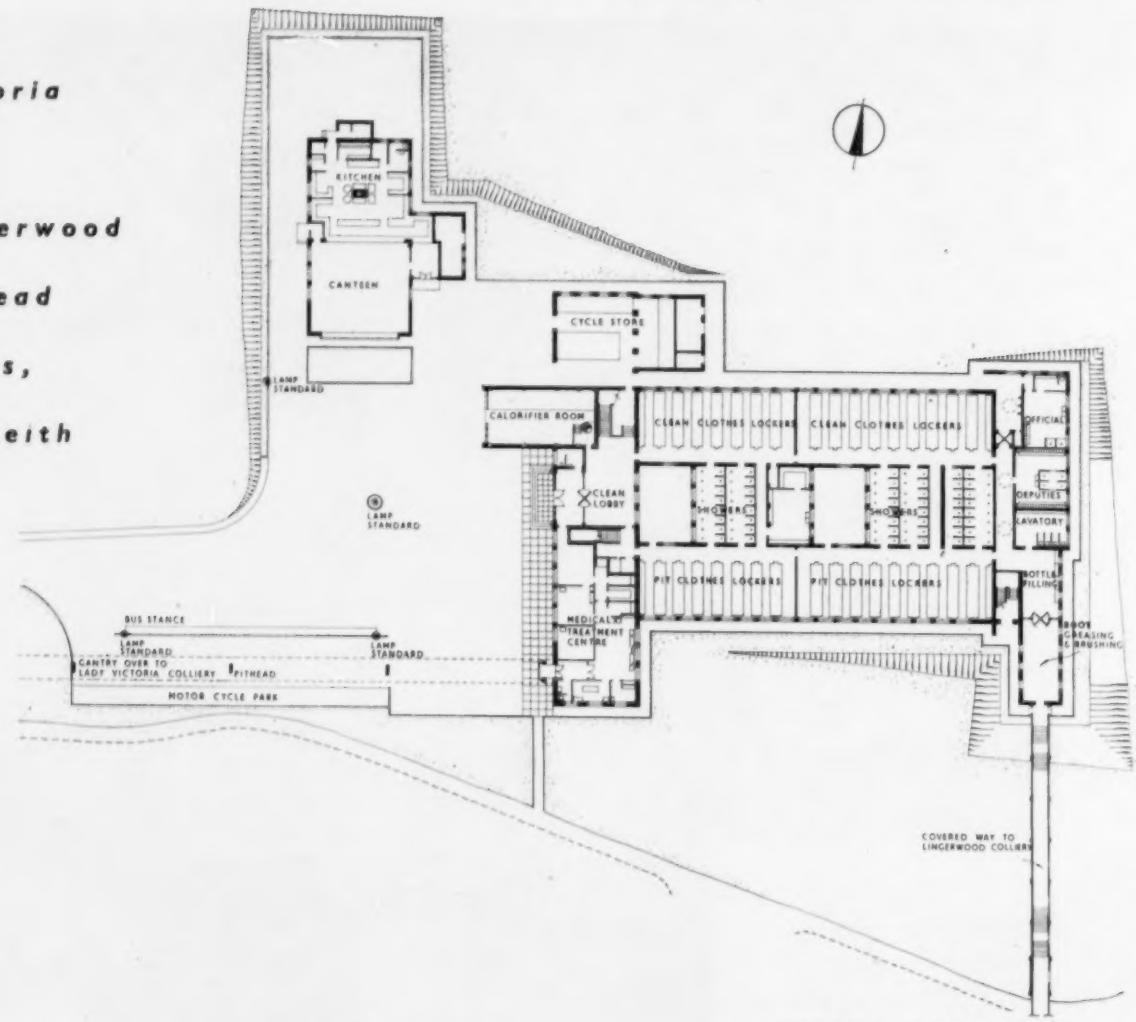


View from the South-East



BLOCK PLAN

**Lady
Victoria
and
Lingerwood
Pithead
Baths,
Dalkeith**



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Scale 1in = 64ft

General Contractor:
WHATLING'S LTD.

Bricks:

National Coal Board.

Canteen Equipment:

Messrs. Eclipse Copper Co., Ltd.

Clothes Lockers:

Messrs. Vernons Industries, Ltd.

Concrete—Precast:

Messrs. Concrete, Ltd.

Electrical Installation:

Messrs. James Kilpatrick & Son, Ltd.

Heating Installation:

Messrs. Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd.

Paint:

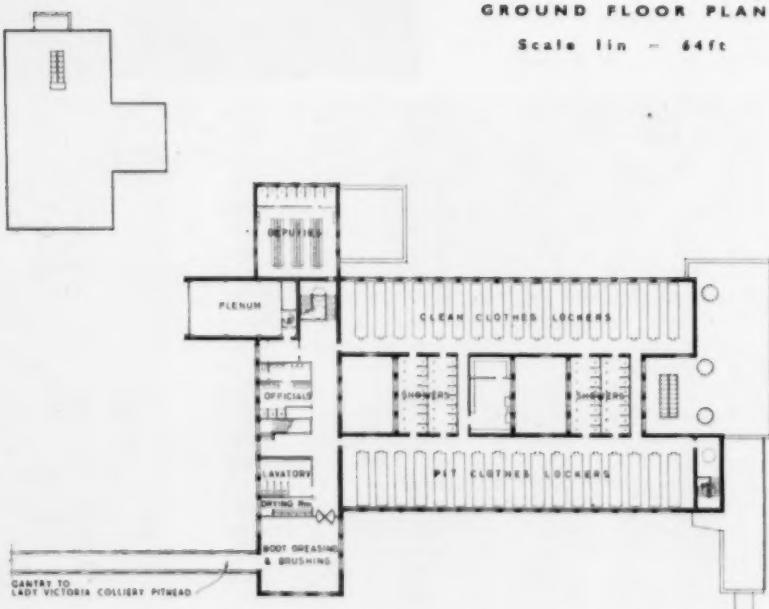
Messrs. Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd.

Sanitary Fittings:

Messrs. J. & R. Howie, Ltd.

Tiling and Glazed Brick Partitions:

Messrs. S. G. B. (Dudley), Ltd.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Continued from page 99]

about three acres, and the approach road to it from the main highway passes the Colliery and Sub-Area offices.

The accommodation provided includes the following:— 2,856 lockers and 52 showers for men; 144 lockers and 12 showers for deputies and 20 lockers and five showers for officials; medical centre; parks for 194 cycles and 40 motor cycles; canteen to seat 100 persons.

The scheme for the baths is built, on the whole, strictly to a utility pattern, the only departure from this standard being the entrance hall and lobby where men using this part of the building are free from their task, bathed, in everyday clothes and ready for using the canteen or for boarding buses to their homes.

Construction

The construction of the building is traditional, with brick load-bearing walls, concrete floors and flat roofs.

The foundations are 12in thick reinforced concrete strips on stiff clay sub-soil. Underbuilding generally is of 18in solid brickwork. The ground floor is of poured concrete reinforced on upfill obtained locally. The first floor of the two-storey portion is constructed of precast reinforced concrete slabs, screeded. These rest on transverse precast concrete beams fixed at 7ft 6in centres. These beams in turn are supported at their outer ends on 18in thick x 1ft 10½in solid piers between windows and internally on continuous spreader beams. The first floor is designed

to carry a load of 100 lb per foot super. At window heads, a continuous precast beam acts as both lintel and tie. External panels between piers are of 18in cavity brick walls with 9in inner skin. An expansion joint is provided in the first floor in the centre of the locker room.

The construction on single-storey portions and at first floor are similar, namely, 14in cavity walls with solid brick piers where the windows are closely spaced and roofed in one span by precast, prestressed hollow concrete slabs designed to take a superimposed load of 20 lb per sq ft. The roof throughout is 3-layer bituminous felt over 1in fibreboard insulation on cement screeds.

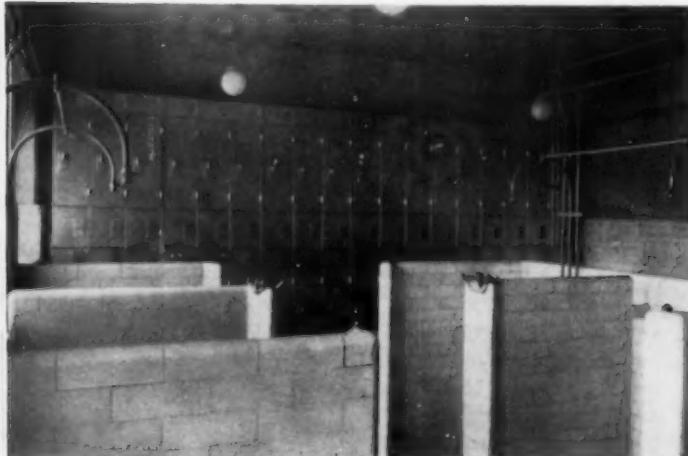
The heating medium used is steam from the Lady Victoria Colliery boilers at a pressure of 100 lb per sq in with 120 deg of superheat.

Street light has been provided at the entrance to permit buses, cars and, possibly, an ambulance to operate safely in the courtyard at night.

Cost

The cost of the scheme has been made up as follows:— Pithead Baths Building, £166,673 approx; Canteen, £15,164 approx; Medical Centre, £11,226 approx; Gantry, £28,305 approx; Covered Way, including site works, £8,500 approx. Competitive tenders were obtained for all of the works and the lowest tenders were accepted. The work was carried out to a time limit of 15 months, but was, in fact, completed one month under that time.

Showers



Medical treatment room



Boot brushing and greasing room



Clean lobby



The front of the house

House at Reigate

architect: GEORGE LOWE, F.R.I.B.A.

IN approaching the problem of designing this house, the Architect had to bear in mind his client's wish that the building should be completely different from all other domestic properties in the locality and happily it was found that the site, which of itself appeared to be a problem, was peculiarly suited to unorthodox treatment.

The site is situated at the foot of Colley Hill, which has a very steep gradient, and at the position where the house stands the fall is about 1 in 4 from East to West, with a similar cross fall from North to South.

The house was planned so as to lie up the slopes of the site in both directions. This obviated expensive excavations and prevented any one part of the house from being stilted or at a level below the soil immediately surrounding it.

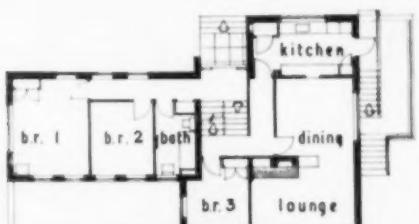
All that there is on the true ground floor level of the front elevation is the entrance hall, garage, cloakroom, boiler room and pram store. At the level of the first half landing of the staircase, which is in effect at ground level on the East elevation, a passage connects the bed-

room wing to the rest of the house. Continuing up the staircase, the second landing, on the front elevation is reached and here there is a third bedroom, lounge and dining room. The kitchen which is also on this floor, actually takes another natural ground level at the rear. The staircase continues for yet a third flight and gives direct access to the flat roof over the bedroom wing which is developed as a sun lounge.

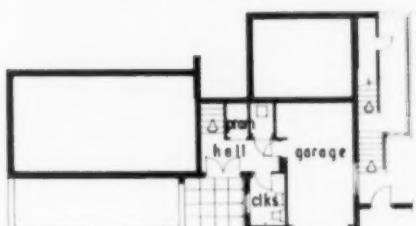
Externally the house is faced with Dutch bricks being 2in purple bricks for the lower ground floor storey and 1½in golden brown elsewhere. All bricks are 8in in length. The walls are of normal 11in construction tied together with wrought iron wall ties, the purples being built nine courses to 2ft and the 1½in bricks eleven courses to the same height. In both cases the joints are ½in thick and the finish to these is slightly recessed.

The flat roofs are of timber construction covered with boarding insulating tiles and three layers of felt bonded together and finished with 2in tarmacadam. Over the main portion of the house, the roof projects 2ft beyond the face of the brickwork in Continental style.

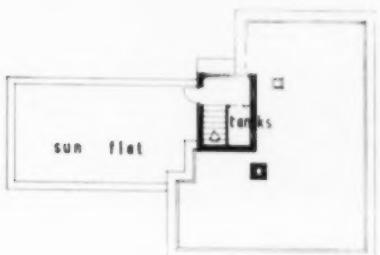
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FIRST FLOOR

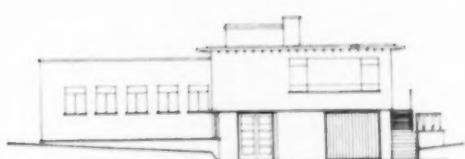


GROUND FLOOR

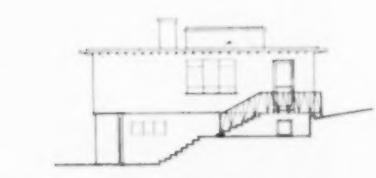


ROOF

0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION



Steps up to the kitchen door at top level



Front entrance at bottom ground level

Bedroom wing and entrance, mid-level



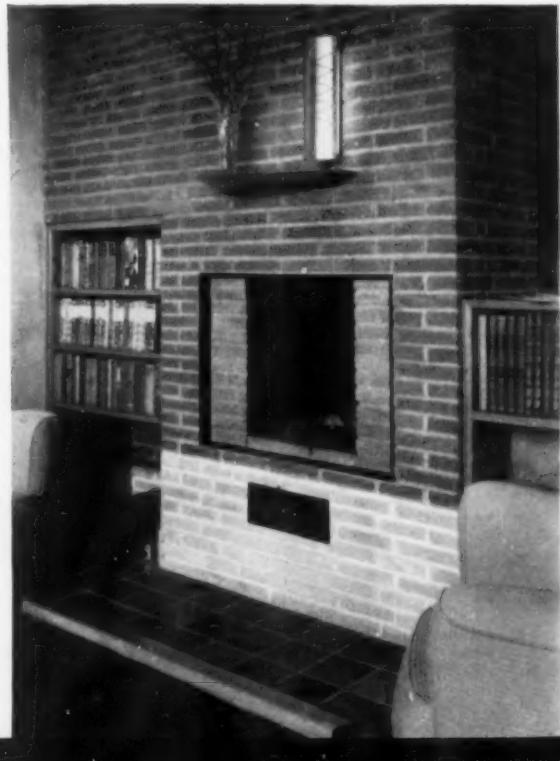


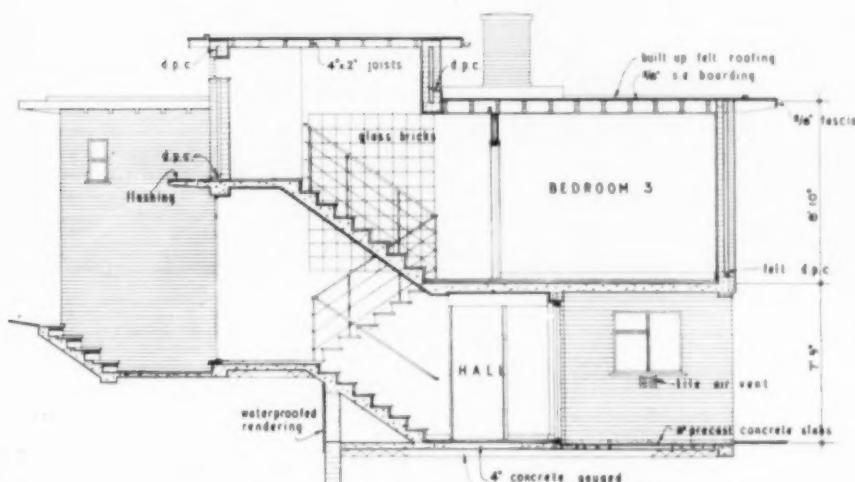
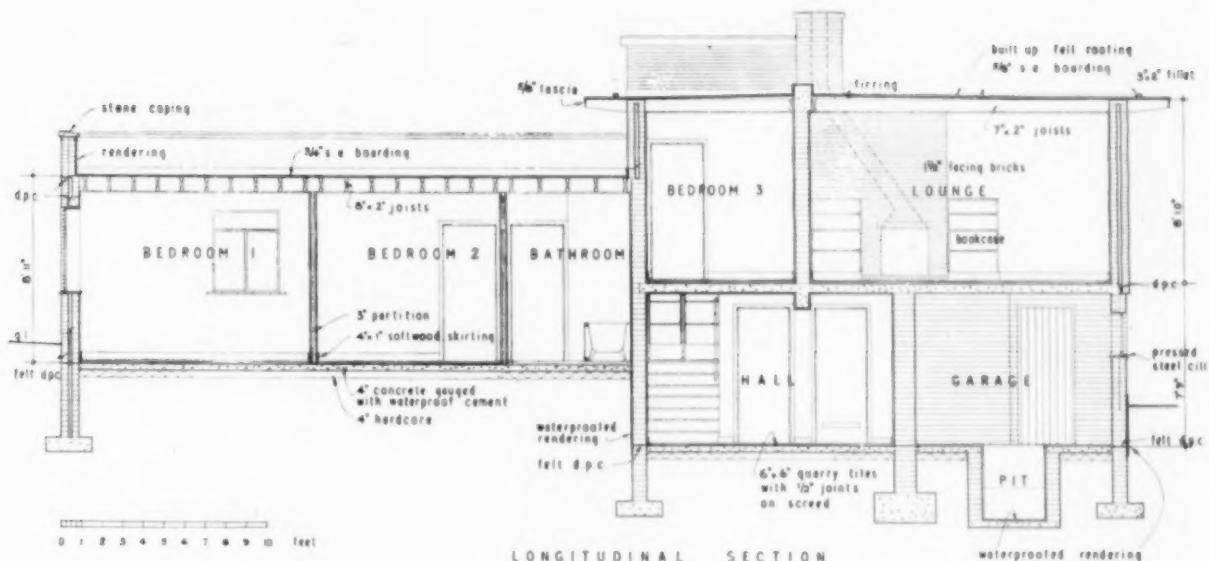
This fitting in the main bedroom is built of soft wood and painted cream. The plinth to the fitting is painted black. "D" shaped door handles are anodized aluminium. The plate glass dressing table top has a skirting behind of black Delaron plastic. The same material is used for the splash back around the sides of the sink, and forms a base for the mirror over the sink. The architect designed the dressing table mirror which has a triangular frame in natural oak and a trinket tray in Delaron.



Entrance doors at the back of the house. These are standard steel casements fixed direct to brickwork and painted white.

Fireplace in the living room. The bookcase at the sides, and the mantelshelf above the fire are in natural oak. Tiles to the hearth are heather brown quarries and the curb is in natural oak. The wrought iron ventilator below the fire has the ashpan behind it. They were made to the architect's design by a local blacksmith.





House at Reigate

[Continued from page 102]

The fireplace in the lounge is so placed as to give direct warmth to the lounge and indirect heating to the dining room adjoining as a result of the warmth retained in the mass of brickwork. The fireplace is elevated 2ft above floor level and is the Architect's design for a slow combustion stove. It is constructed within the mass of 1½in Dutch bricks which form the partial division between the lounge and dining room. The weight of brickwork is carried on a solid brick column with a

concrete mushroom head.

The staircase is of concrete construction with wood treads and has a wrought iron balustrade finished with a wooden handrail. Between the stairs and the passage leading to the kitchen is a glass wall.

Generally walls and ceilings are finished in plaster. The floors to lounge and dining room are in narrow width Iroko boards, all bedrooms and bathroom have cork floors and the kitchen is laid with Semastic tiles.

General Contractor :
H. Bacon & Son, Ltd.

Balustrading (External and Internal) Tubular Steel Gates: Wm. Briggs & Sons, Ltd.; C. Waking & Son.

Boiler, Stainless Steel Sink Unit: Hammond & Hussey, Ltd.

Bricks (Facing): R. Y. Ames, Ltd.

Door Furniture and Ironmongery: Alfred G. Roberts, Ltd.

Electrical Installation: S Rogers & Co., Ltd.

Fencing: Powell & Foster, Ltd.

Flooring (Cork): Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd.

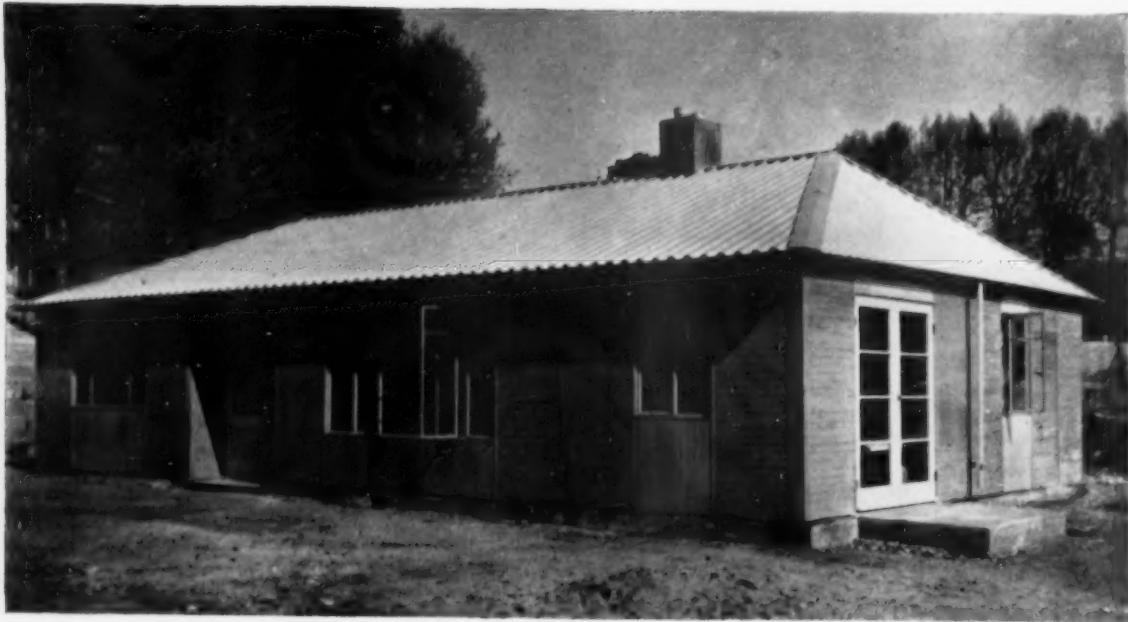
Flooring (Semastic): Horsley Smith & Co. (Hayes), Ltd.

Hot Water Installation: Hobdell Engineering Co., Ltd.

Sanitary Fittings: John Bolding & Sons, Ltd.

Sliding Door Gear: British Trolley Track Co., Ltd.

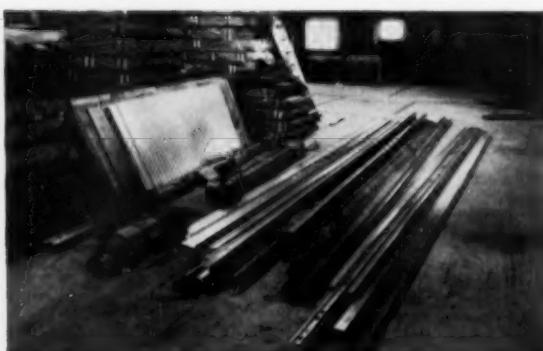
Windows (Metal), Pressed Steel Window Sills, Black Vitrolite Panel, etc.: Wottons (Croydon), Ltd.



A New Aluminium House

by
SHIPSTON HOUSES LTD.

consulting architect :
ERNEST G. COLE, F.R.I.B.A.



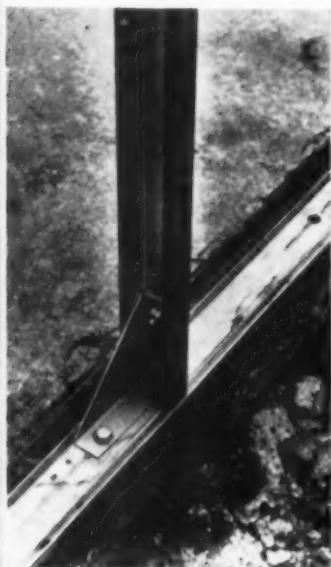
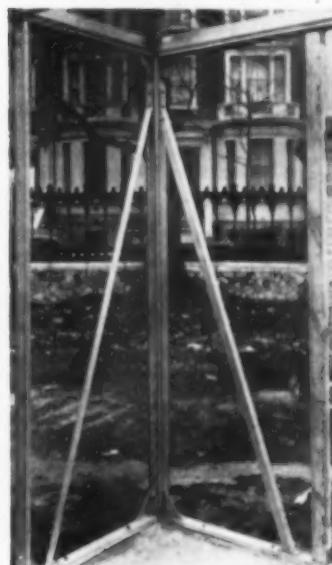
THE Shipston system makes use of extruded aluminium alloy sections for plate, post and lintol to form a rigid frame which is filled with prefabricated panels. The system has been designed on a 3ft module, but 18in components are also available to achieve a reasonable flexibility of planning and design.

The normal foundation is a concrete raft 4in thick to which is bolted an extruded aluminium plate with a mastic damp-proof course beneath the plate. The posts are then bolted to the plate by means of a steel right-angle bracket. Each bracket is fitted on one face with a pair of captive nuts and drilled with two holes on the

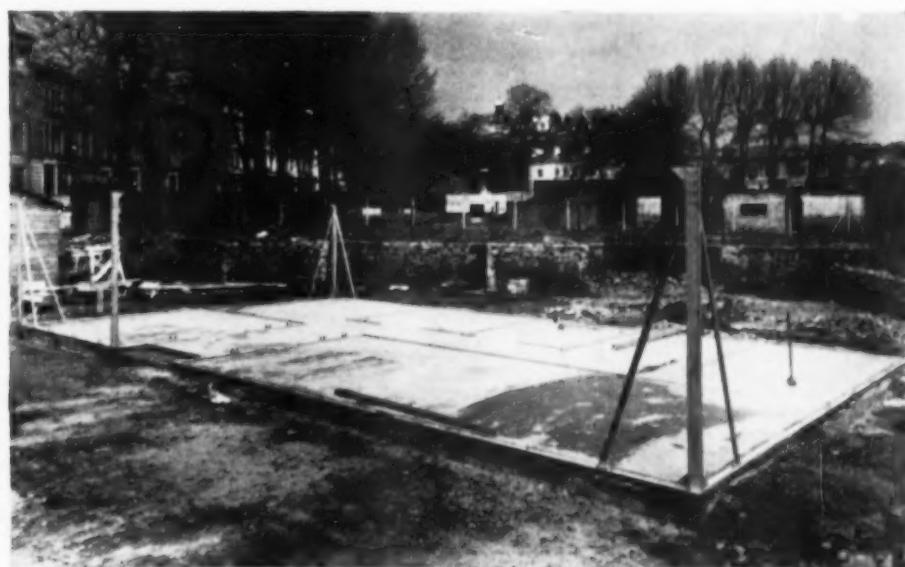
Completed structure



Steel angle bracing



Post to plate fixing



Early stage of erection

other. Brackets are 10 s.w.g. suitably treated to resist corrosion.

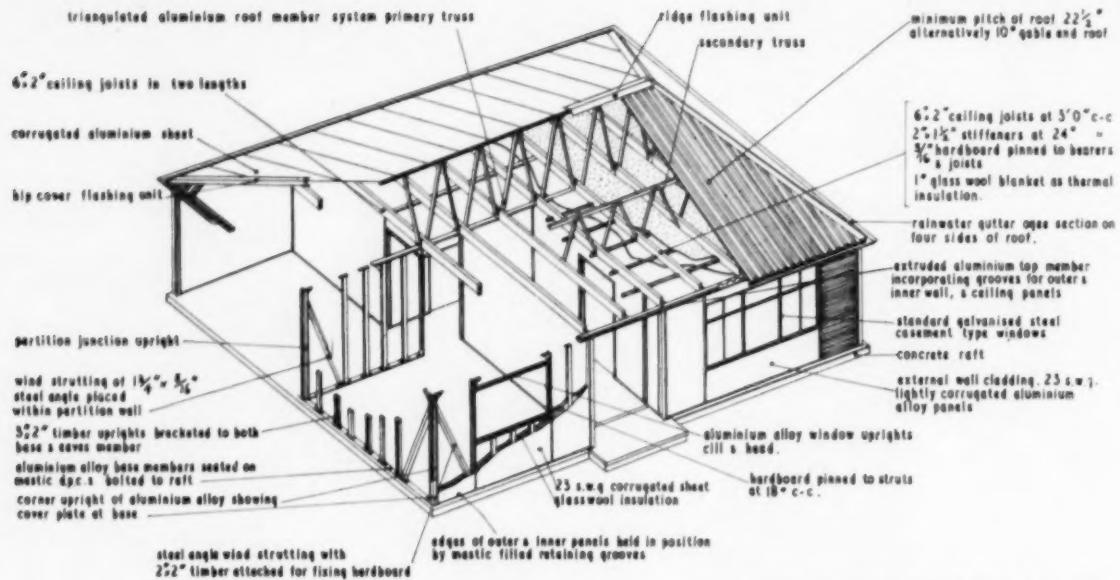
The posts have longitudinal grooves which serve to hold the exterior and interior wall panels. These extrusions are either one-tenth or one-eighth of an inch thick, one-tenth of an inch being the minimum B.S.S.

Wind bracing is carried out at the corners with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 1 in steel angles. These diagonal struts, together with the right-angle brackets, ensure adequate rigidity to withstand snow and wind loads.

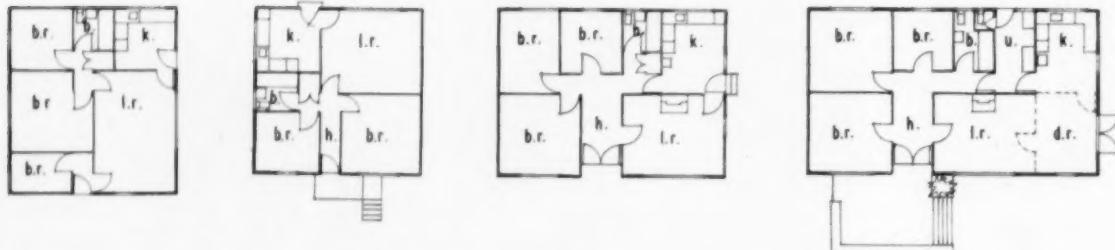
Research into suitable materials for the external wall panels indicated that a thin-gauge corrugated alu-

minium alloy offered most advantages. These included durability, simplicity of manufacture—and consequently cheapness—lightness in weight and an ability to "nest" when packed for shipment. The corrugations are thin enough for the panel to be treated as a flat panel $\frac{1}{16}$ in thick when fitted in the retention grooves in the posts. These grooves are filled with mastic before fitting the aluminium panels. There are various alternative materials for the internal lining; hardboard and Kimolo board are recommended. The space between the inner and outer wall panels is insulated with a glass wool blanket.

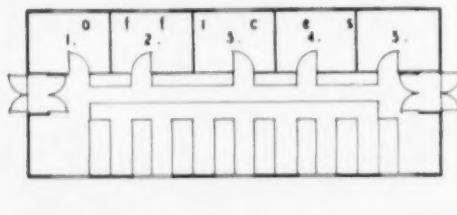
The thermal transmission value for the external



Isometric drawing showing the construction



Some typical plans on a 3ft module



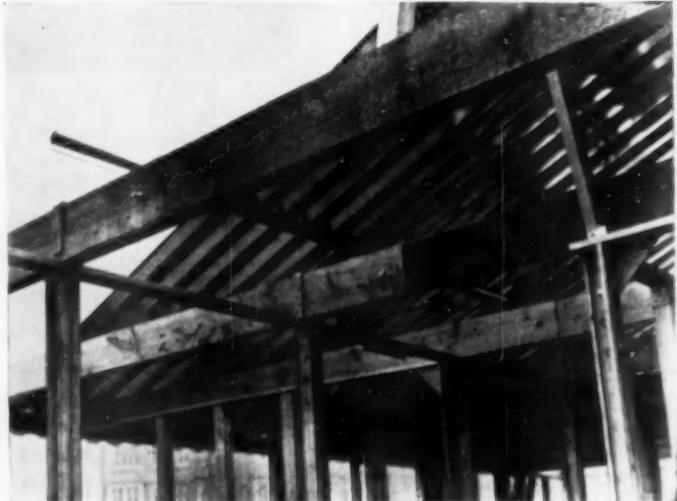
The Shipston House

walls varies with the thickness of the glass wool. The "U" value with a one-inch blanket is 0.2; with 2 inches it is 0.125 and with 3 inches it is 0.095.

The roof is of timber and aluminium construction with a longitudinal main truss and a secondary truss on either side. The pitch is 22½ degrees and may be obtained for either 15 or 40lb per sq in loading and wind speeds up to 125 m.p.h. In an alternative design for the same loads a gable roof is used with a pitch of 10 degrees.

A complete system of prefabricated pipework has been developed for water supply and wastes. The electrical equipment is also prefabricated.

Ceiling joists supported on top member of internal partition



A Review of Planning Policy in 1953: IX

The Use Classes Order

By FRANK LAYFIELD

THE Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, provides that permission is needed to carry out any form of "development." This term "development" is very carefully defined in the Act and embraces a very wide range of activities. However, as described in the preceding article, there are certain kinds of activity which, though they constitute development according to the definition, are yet exempted from the need for planning permission. One of the largest groups of such exemptions are those created by the Use Classes Order. One of the provisos to Section 12 of the Act (2(f)) authorizes the Minister to make an order in which certain classes of use are specified, and in consequence thereof any change from one use to another within the same class is deemed not to constitute development. The Minister made such an order in 1948, but that has now been superseded by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1950, which is now the operative order. This order lists 18 classes of use which are particularized in the Schedule to the Order. Many proposed changes of use which come to be considered under this order afford no difficulty; such changes are those where there is clearly no doubt that both the new and the old use fall well within the same class. Thus, for example, a nursing home is class XIV; so also is a convalescent home and, therefore, if the use of a nursing home is changed to that of a convalescent home, or vice versa, there is plainly no development and, accordingly, planning permission is not needed. Difficulties arise in those cases where the new use is one which lies on or close to the border of two separate classes, or where the limits of a particular class are uncertain. It is with these problems that this article is mainly concerned, in so far as the Minister's decision and advice help to resolve them. There are certain other minor points of interest which will also be considered.

Authorized Uses

The purpose of the order is, of course, to relieve those who are carrying on some duly authorized use of the need to obtain permission for certain limited changes which they wish to make and which are often minor, and also are usually of little consequence to the planning authority in the general execution of its task. Before such a change can be made under this order the existing use must be an *authorized use*. Such a use may be regarded as authorized because it was the existing use on the appointed day (July 1, 1948), or because it has been permitted by planning permission

granted since that date or is development which is permitted without the need for planning permission by the General Development Order, 1950. There are two points in this connection which should be noted. Many authorized uses were started by the grant of planning permission given before the appointed day and to which conditions were attached. Such conditions are not swept away by the order, nor are conditions which are imposed on any present-day permission. Therefore if, for example, a developer obtained permission to build a shop and a condition were attached to the effect that it was only to be used as a specified kind of shop, it would not, in those circumstances, be possible to argue that the premises could be used for some other kind of shop merely because such a change is allowed by the order.

It is sometimes equally important to observe that the mere fact that two purposes are to be found in different classes of the order does not of itself mean that permission is needed to change from one to the other. As the Ministry's Explanatory Memorandum states, "If such a change happened not to be a 'material change of use' within the meaning of the Act, no planning permission would be needed." What the Minister is likely to regard as "material" has already been considered in an earlier article.

Shops

Class I of the Order embraces the use as a shop for any purpose except for specified kinds of shops, namely, fried fish shops, tripe shops, cats' meat shops and those for the sale of pet animals or birds. In order to understand what is likely to be included in this class it is, however, necessary to look at the definition given to "shop" in the Order:

"Shop means a building used for the carrying on of any retail trade or retail business wherein the primary purpose is the selling of goods by retail . . ."

The definition then proceeds to note certain kinds of shop which are specifically included. What the hidden common denominator is cannot easily be seen, but these shops are "a building used for the purposes of a hairdresser, undertaker or ticket agency or for the reception of goods to be washed, cleaned or repaired." A most important provision then follows which stipulates that "shop" is also to include a building used—

"for any other purpose appropriate to a shopping area."

There are, unfortunately, very few indications available as to how this phrase will be interpreted in practice,

but one example appeared in the latest Bulletin. The appeal concerned was against a decision of the local planning authority that a change of use from that of a restaurant (which is included in the definition of a shop) to that of a self-service launderette required planning permission. The Minister, in allowing the appeal, said that:

"In his view where it is proposed to install washing machines in shop premises for hire to the public on payment, such a use should be regarded as a 'purpose appropriate to a shopping area,' and therefore within Class I of the Order, in the same way as a shop where garments are dry-cleaned on the premises."

This statement gives ground for the belief that the effect which proposed development will have upon its surroundings will be relevant when the issue is in doubt. The usual considerations about noise, smell, fumes, dust, dirt, smoke, etc., will be taken into account. Such considerations will not, however, affect the issue when the change proposed is either unmistakably a change from one class to another or is obviously within the same class. Thus, for example, there are specific exclusions from the class of shops. These are buildings used as funfairs, garages and petrol filling stations, offices, hotels or premises for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises (other than restaurants). Therefore if a change is to be made from, say, a shop selling bicycles to a garage it will be of no avail to show that the garage will give rise to no unneighbourly results. It is clearly not a change within the class and therefore it requires permission.

Industrial Buildings

Somewhat similar considerations apply to industrial buildings. The most general problem met in dealing with industrial buildings in regard to this order is the important distinction between Class IV which covers "the use as a general industrial building for any purpose" and that of Class III which covers "the use as a light industrial building for any purpose." Both the terms "industrial building" and "light industrial building" are defined in the order. It is unnecessary to give these at length here, except to observe that the order notes that the term light industrial building is intended to include only those activities

"in which the processes carried on or the machinery installed are such as could be carried on or installed in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit."

This is a most important definition

since it will be realized that a building which would otherwise not be a light industrial building may be regarded as such if steps are taken to minimize its unneighbourly effects. This is illustrated in a recent case concerning factory buildings. The buildings had previously been used for the manufacture of fire extinguishers and their component parts and it was now proposed to convert them to use for the manufacture of plastics.

"The council contended . . . that the use of heavy electrical motors and heavy presses with the noise inseparable from their use removed the business from the light industrial class.

The Minister agreed that the former use of the premises for the manufacture of fire extinguishers might be regarded as falling within Class III of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order. With regard to the use for manufacture of plastics he appreciated that an industry of this kind might display some of the characteristics of general industrial development but he nevertheless considered that if alterations and improvements designed to minimize noise were carried out as proposed by the company, the use could also in such circumstances be regarded as falling within Class III. He accordingly determined that the proposal does not involve development."

On the other hand, the unneighbourly effects that are likely to arise may be such that they either cannot be reduced to an acceptable level or there are no proposals put forward to do so. This was the case in a decision in January last year regarding development at Wrexham. The proposal in question was one to change the employment of a single storey building from that of a clothing factory to that of a beer bottling factory. In his letter the Minister said:

"Both parties agree that the existing use of the appeal premises is that of a 'light industrial building' as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1950. The Council contend, however, that the volume of noise caused by the proposed change of use is sufficient to warrant this use being classified as that of a 'general industrial building' under the above order.

"The Minister notes, that although loading and unloading will take place under cover, the proposed plant will include bottle and case conveyors, and he has reached the conclusion that the volume of noise caused by the use of these installations, together with that caused by certain other machines, will be such that the proposed use could not be carried on in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise.

"He considered, therefore, that while the present use of the building falls within Class III of the Schedule to the above order, the proposed use will fall within Class IV, and that,

in consequence, the proposed change of use constitutes or involves a material change in the use of the building."

There is an important provision of the order in regard to industrial buildings which should be remarked. This provides that where there is a group of "contiguous or adjacent industrial buildings" which form a single concern or undertaking, and the group includes buildings which are used for different purposes which fall into several separate classes of the order, then there can be interchange of the uses between the various buildings without it constituting development. In addition, there can also be alterations made to the proportion of space allotted to different purposes without involving development provided that in so doing the proportion allotted to general or special industry is not substantially increased. There is as yet no published decision which sheds any light on how the term substantial will be construed.

Offices

Class II, which comprises "use as an office for any purpose," offers little that is remarkable. It should be pointed out in passing, however, that the 1948 order so defined shops as *not* to exclude an office. As observed above, the new definition expressly excludes offices. This explains the discrepancy between an early decision and a recent case. In the early decision the use of a lock-up shop as the office of a firm of surveyors, auctioneers and valuers was held to be one of the "purposes appropriate to a shopping area." Since then the definition has been altered and the Minister said in the later case:—

"The appellants submitted that a branch insurance office was a place to which the public resorted to transact their business and pay their weekly contributions, that most industrial assurance branch offices in the city were located in shopping or residential areas of the suburbs. . . . The Minister . . . determined that the proposed use of the premises under appeal was an office use within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1950, and that the change of use from a lock-up shop to a district insurance office was a material change of use involving development."

Miscellaneous Matters

Ancillary uses, which were discussed in the preceding article, are here again permitted as part of the main use and generally will not, while they remain purely ancillary, affect the class into which a use falls. The Ministry explains it thus:—

"In a building the 'existing use' of which is, say, a general industrial building or a shop, it is assumed, unless conditions to the contrary have been imposed, that any part of

the building can (without application for planning permission . . .) be used (for example) as an office or as a staff recreation room or as storage accommodation."

It should, however, be noted that ancillary and incidental operations are those which are ancillary or incidental to the land in question and *not* to operations elsewhere. This point was raised in an appeal concerning some factory buildings for the storage of film and camera accessories.

"The premises in question had been last used for the manufacture of furniture. The appellants contended that this use came within Use Class III or IV . . . and that the use to which they now proposed to put the premises would not involve development since . . . the storage of the goods would be incidental to their production at an existing factory elsewhere and thus should be regarded as an integral part of the industry, which they claimed came within Class III in the Use Classes Order. . . .

"The Minister decided that the previous use of the premises for furniture making came within IV in the Use Classes Order, and the use proposed within Class XI. He did not accept the contention that the class into which the use of the appeal premises fell could be determined by reference to what took place on other premises."

Summary

The definition of development is far reaching and often embraces the smallest changes in the use of land. The need, however, to obtain permission for every minute or innocuous change is somewhat eased by various relaxations, one of which is the Use Classes Order. This order enables a developer to make a change from one use to another if new and old use fall within the same use class, and exempts him thereby from the need to obtain permission. If the new and old uses are specified in the order as coming within the same class he may proceed without further enquiry. If the new and old purposes do not fall within the same class the question whether he needs permission or not depends entirely on whether the change is material. The order relaxes control and does not add to it. If the new or old development lies close to the limits of a class defined in the order it has to be decided whether the order relieves from the need to obtain permission or not. This will depend in the first place on a careful reading of the definitions contained in the order. In some other cases, notably as regards shops and light industry, it will depend upon questions of neighbourliness. It cannot be too strongly stressed, however, that such considerations will not affect the position where it is already clear from the express wording of the order.

Finally, certain incidental and ancillary operations must be mentioned.

Failing any conditions to the contrary, an industrialist controlling a single undertaking may make certain reasonable reallocations of the several uses to which he puts various parts of his premises, he may even alter the pro-

portions of such uses provided he does not substantially alter the proportion occupied by "special" or "general" industrial uses. Any user may conduct, without prejudice to the class of use concerned, reasonable ancillary

and incidental activities, but in deciding what is or is not ancillary regard must be had only to the land concerned and the principal use of that land will decide its class under the Use Classes Order.

R.I.B.A. EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

By M. E. TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A.

"**I**T is proposed by the Board of Architectural Education to discontinue the external examinations for students who desire to become architects. All students must, from 1960, attend a School of Architecture to qualify for their diploma in Architecture."

If these words become a reality instead of fiction on my part, the architectural press would be full of letters condemning the Board for their lack of consideration towards those students who are unable to attend a School owing to their geographical situation in relation to a School, or lack of finance. They would be accused of only catering for the rich.

If the Board did take this drastic step, I for one would be the last to blame them. For once I would lay the blame at the feet of the students.

My reason for even suggesting that this step may be considered by the Board is the following short statement which appeared in the Architect & Building News, July 1, 1954: "The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held from May 7 to 13, 1954. Of the 459 candidates examined, 153 passed and 306 were relegated."

I read it once or twice and wondered if there had been a printer's error; surely a mistake had been made—only one-third passing out of 459 candidates. The figures are correct but an analysis of the figures is more revealing on this shocking state of affairs.

In May, 1954, 146 candidates took the examination for the first time; of these 39 passed and 107 were relegated. In other words, approximately only a quarter passed first time. Of the remaining 313 candidates who had been relegated at a previous examination or examinations, only 114 passed and 199 were relegated again.

In the face of such an appalling record it would be quite rational if the Board appointed a Committee to consider the whole question of the continuance of the External Examination. I have it on the highest authority that the Examinations Committee continues to be concerned over the large number of relegations. Does one wonder?

What is the Board doing in the matter? Candidates who were relegated at the last Intermediate Examination will have by now received with their notice of relegation a letter stressing the importance of their undergoing thorough preparation in the subjects

in which they have been relegated before presenting themselves for re-examination. This letter will also be sent after all future examinations.

If this does not have the desired effect, will the Board take a more drastic line of approach to the whole subject? It might well lay down that if a student is relegated three times, he should not be allowed to continue further with his studies. This would be a just and fair condition. If a boy cannot, after studying conscientiously, pass on three occasions, he is not a fit and proper person to become an architect. I lay stress particularly on the word conscientiously. I should also, without any hesitation, rule out as an unsuitable candidate any student who just sits the examination and fails on three occasions. You may doubt my statement that there are candidates who "just sit," but I would hazard a guess that there were approximately 199 such candidates at the May examination.

When I sat the Intermediate Examination at Manchester over twenty years ago I felt very much a stranger, everyone else appeared to have at least a nodding acquaintance from previous occasions. Such phrases as: "See you next time," or: "Well, look who's rolled up again—got a season ticket, Joe?" were taken all too light-heartedly for my liking and I suppose it is the very same to-day. Relegation was accepted by the majority as quite in the order of things, success a lucky fluke. This is a sorry state of affairs and one that will come home to roost—maybe in the not too distant future.

I would suggest to all candidates for the Inter. or Final that they get out of their heads now the notion that the examinations are just there to be got through with as little work as possible. They are set for a purpose. The aim of the scheme of study leading to the examinations is to foster personal capacity as a foundation for a career; an aim which has been chosen in your own interest as a student and in the interests of the profession, of which it is hoped you may, if you work, become a member.

When you applied for your application form in connection with your Testimonies of Study you would receive a pamphlet dealing with the Testimonies. This pamphlet is more than a mere statement of requirements. It is one of the best publications in connection with the examination ever published by the Board.

Study this pamphlet; if you committed it to the wastepaper basket, write the Secretary and obtain a fresh one, but please, in your own interest and that of the profession, study carefully the scheme laid down therein.

You will find that the examination has been redesigned to test the capacity, no less than the knowledge, of the candidate, which can only be done by a planned course of continuous study rather than spasmodical intensive study during the months of October and May.

The scheme put forward by the Board indicates a minimum field of study necessary to achieve the objects they have in mind. Look upon it as a minimum field of study and not a maximum. I feel I cannot do better than quote the considerations put forward by the Board for the guidance of students: "Each of the various parts of the course is designed to make a particular contribution to the general objective and the nature of this contribution closely affects the study methods to be pursued. The brief suggestions offered under the following headings, History of Architecture; Theory of Architecture; Design and Construction; and Draughtsmanship and Presentation indicate to the candidate the purposes he must have in mind in each case, with this proviso, that the subject headings are adopted purely as a matter of expediency, referring as they do, not to independent subjects, but rather to particular aspects of the study of architecture. They are more or less closely related and complementary and each ultimately contributes something to the ability of the complete designer."

The suggestions put forward in this pamphlet demonstrate the need for devoting time to the working of your course of study; time for assimilation and time for development.

The Board treat the External Examination seriously, even if you do not, and are concerned over the lackadaisical way it is being treated by students. If, therefore, there is not a change of attitude by students, drastic modifications may well be made which will affect not only the present-day student but all students in years to come.

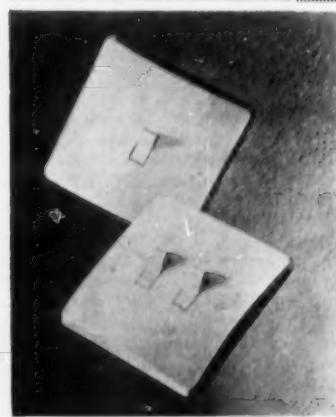
The right to obtain your A.R.I.B.A. by the external method should be regarded as a privilege and not treated with contempt. In your own interest, therefore, and the interest of future students, treat it with the respect it rightly deserves.

MOSAICS



**SERVICES
SPACE HEATING
B3/51**

Polkadot fire for 16in firebacks is made by the Coalbrookdale Co. Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire, for Allied Ironfounders Ltd. Stool and grate are cast in one piece and it has a refractory front brick, the front with its spinwheel control is Vitreous enamelled and is available in a variety of attractive colours. The grate is adjustable to suit non-standard firebrick backs and it is suitable for use with a back boiler provided the height to the bottom of the boiler flue is not less than 4½in. It has been designed for heating rooms up to 1,500 cu. ft.



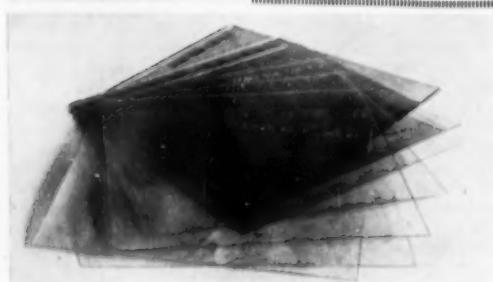
**SERVICES
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
B5/42**

The new M.K. Plateswitch, by M.K. Electric Limited, Wakefield Street, Edmonton, London, N.10, is made for both one-gang and two-gang installations. The switches fit at 2½in centres and fit into boxes to B.S.I.299. A range of shallow boxes, in both steel and hardwood, is available. Made with either brown or ivory finish. The moving contacts are of phosphor bronze and the fixed contacts in copper; an inlay of fine silver on the contact faces is provided for conductivity, the switch complies with B.S.I.299.



**PLANT
SITE GEAR
E2/13**

A new portable paraffin-operated searchlight which is suitable for flood lighting. Made by the Tilley Lamp Co. Ltd., 15 Sackville Street, London, W.1. The lamp is claimed to throw a parallel beam approximately ½ of a mile, and by means of the focussing mechanism this beam can be reduced to a floodlight of approximately 45° angle. Known as model S.L.20 it is made in light weight alloy and has separate elevating and focussing mechanisms. The consumption is 8 pints for 32 hours burning.



**STRUCTURES
MISCELLANEOUS
A12/4**

Cobex, a new non-inflammable material that has been approved for exhibition stand construction by the L.C.C. is made by BX Plastics Limited Chingford, London, E.4. The sheets are available in clear and transparent colours in sheets 5in × 24in. Cobex is also produced in sheets 72in × 36in in a wide range of opaque colours and it can be manufactured in thicknesses suitable for structural uses.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● A critical abstract of the first five sets of "Specifications for Cleaning and Painting Steel Structures," issued by the Steel Structures Painting Council of Pittsburg, U.S.A., is available free of charge from B.I.S.R.A., Corrosion Section, 140 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.11. The abstract was originally prepared by Dr. J. C. Hudson, Head of the B.I.S.R.A. Corrosion Section, for the Corrosion and Electrodeposition Committee of the Inter-service Metallurgical Research Council.

The five sets comprise 28 individual specifications, dealing respectively with surface preparation, pretreatment, paint, paint systems, and paint application.

The Steel Structures Painting Council of America has come into existence in the United States within the last few years. It comprises representatives of about twenty prominent American organizations, including the service departments, railroads, research establishments and trade associations. Its tasks are:

1. To determine and outline the best methods of cleaning and painting steel structures.
2. To issue, if possible, a code or specification covering practical and economical methods of surface preparation and painting steel structures.
3. To perform or to further research on the corrosion of steel structures.
4. To issue recommendations on the protection of steel structures; such recommendation to be made available to specification and to code writing committees.

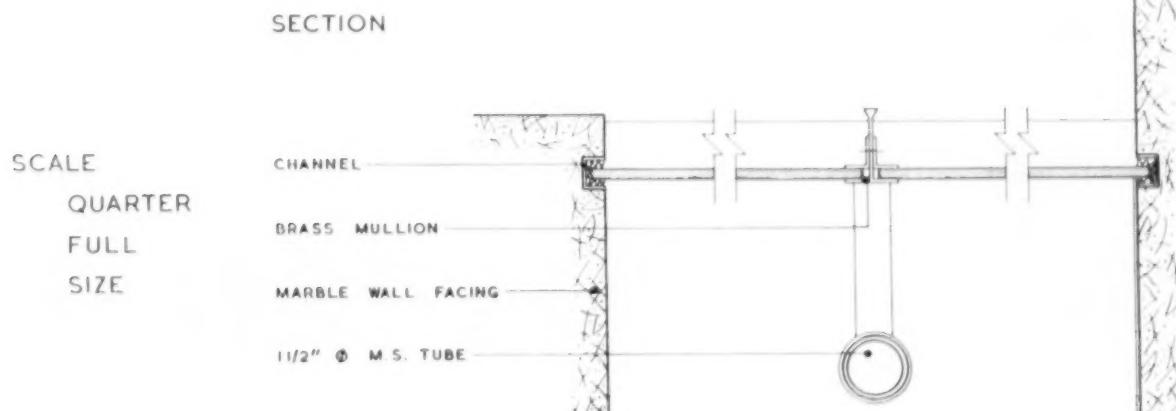
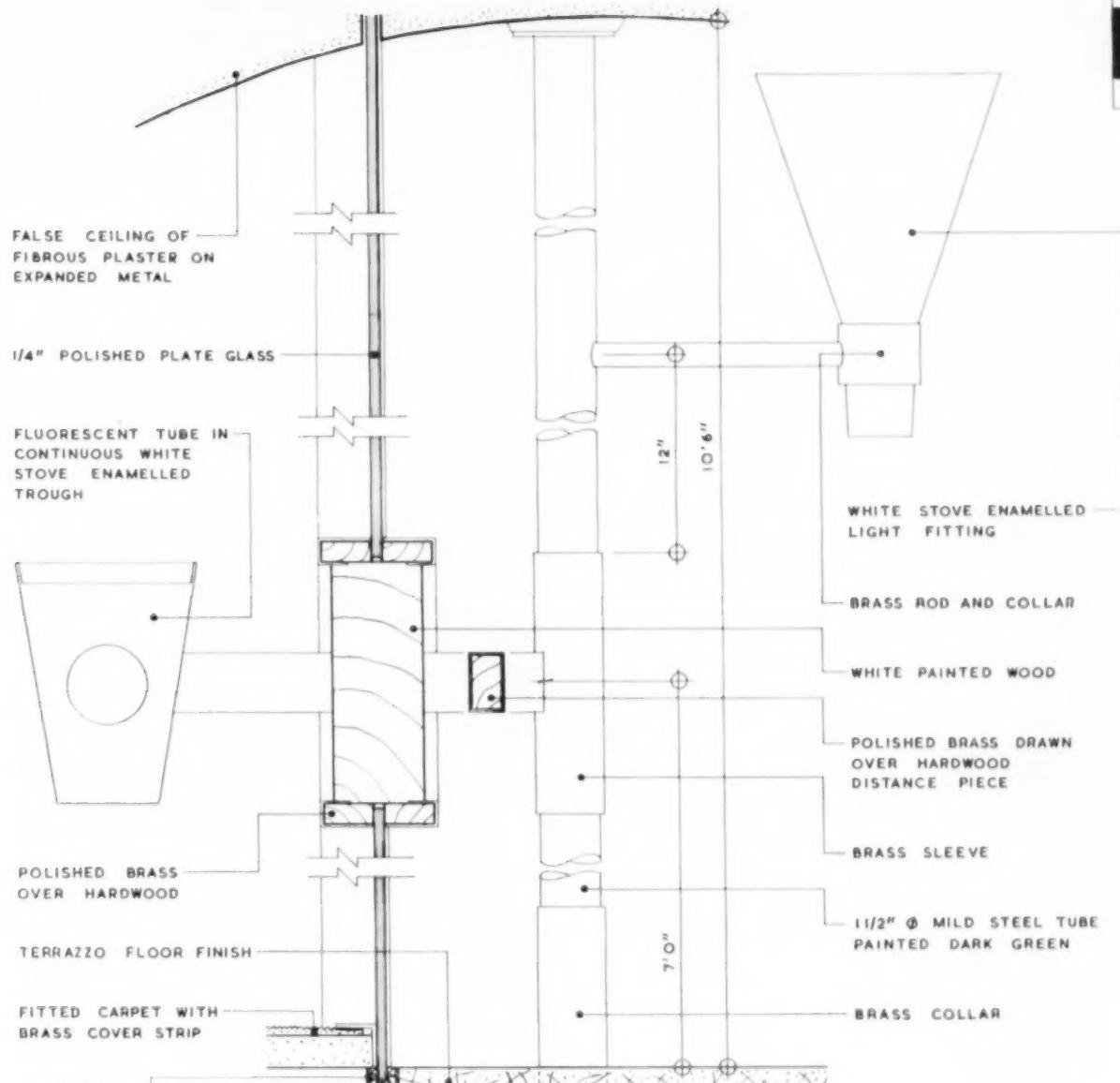
In many respects the Council is not very different from the British Corrosion Committee. But it differs from the Committee in the fact that the engineering institutions are officially represented, in its restriction to the structural field, and in the emphasis given to the preparation of a code of practice. While there is nothing revolutionary or even controversial in any of these specifications, the Council has performed a very valuable service in thus studying and codifying all recent developments in its field into a logical and coherent sequence. Although the specifications can no doubt be improved, their general adoption just as they stand would do much to eliminate the unnecessary wastage of steel and money that still occurs through ignorance or neglect of the elementary features of correct, practical corrosion prevention.

● At the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Putty Manufacturers held on Tuesday, June 29, Mr. G. F. Holdcroft of Messrs. Storry, Witty & Co. Ltd., Hull, and Mr. A. Rivers of Messrs. T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively for the 15th year in succession. Mr. R. J. Musselwhite of Messrs. C. H. Musselwhite & Son, Ltd., Deptford, representing one of the founder-members of the Association was re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

● A new showcard has just been produced by Blundell, Spence & Co. Ltd., to illustrate some of the results of intermixing colours from the standard range of Pammastic, the plastic emulsion coating.

● Mr. L. H. Griffiths, technical manager of Semtex, Ltd., has been appointed its assistant general manager.

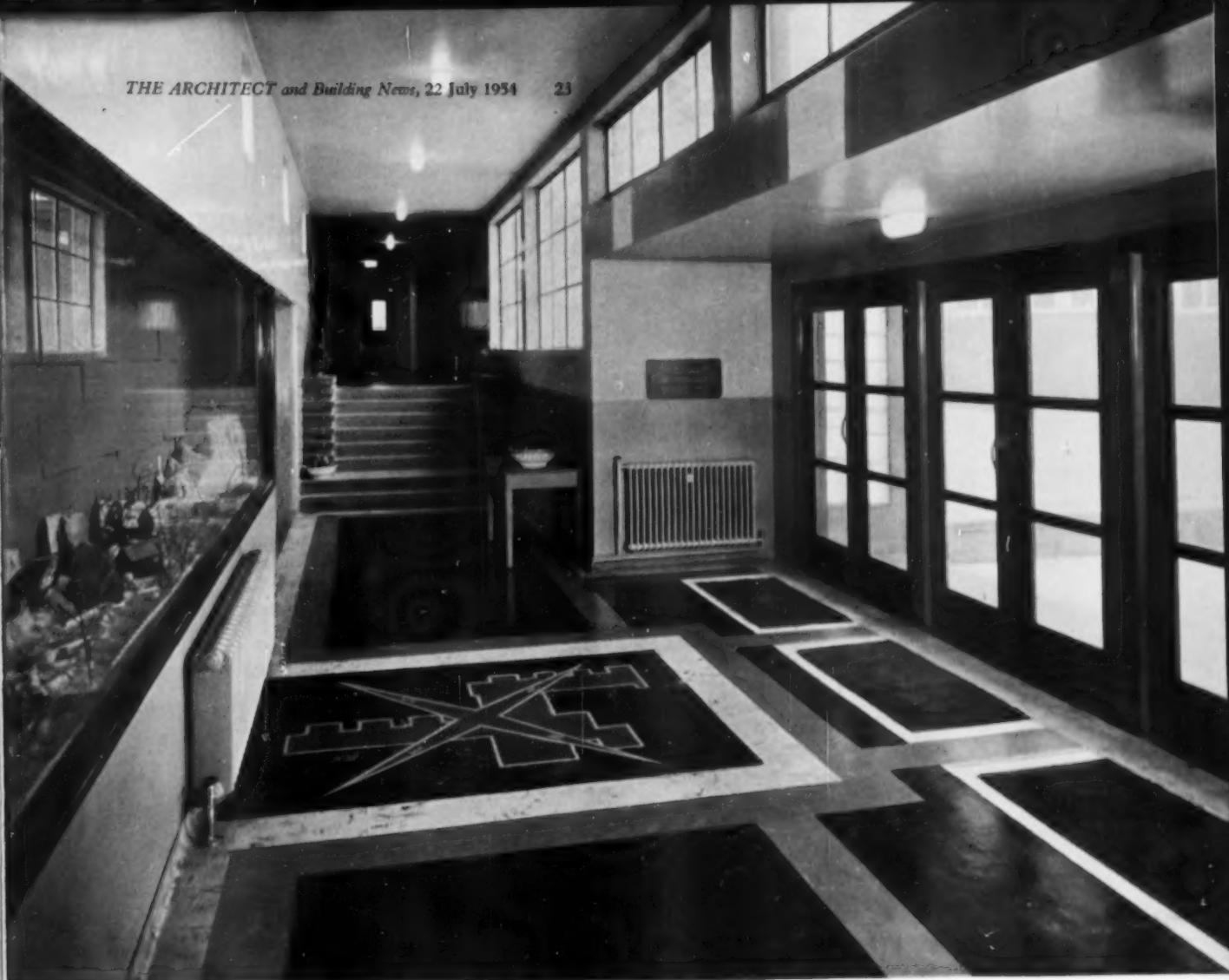
Mr. Griffiths is succeeded as Semtex technical manager by Mr. Walter Saul.





SHOWROOM WINDOW, GROSVENOR ST., LONDON

ARCHITECT: DENNIS LENNON



Strong lighting emphasises the rich brilliance of the Semastic Decorative Tiles laid in the entrance hall of this West Riding County Council Elland School. Altogether 7,000 square feet of Semastic Decorative Tiles have been laid throughout this building.

Architects:

MESSRS. J. BERRY AND SONS Architects

HUDDERSFIELD, in collaboration with

H. BENNETT ESQ., F.R.I.B.A. County Architect

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

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For one little *sound* frequently reverberates into a dozen distracting noises. Staff leave because they want quieter jobs. Stop these noises and you stop headaches, nervous strain and absenteeism.

Whether the battle against clatter is conscious or not, its damage is real. It saps valuable mental and physical stamina, wastes time and materials. Call in Cullum. Cullum will rid you of all harmful noise—and make sure you can hear everything you want to hear. Have a word with Cullum to-day.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

(These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected for a new building of moderate size.)

July, 1954

AGGREGATES AND SAND				BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—				
				AIR BRICKS	9 x 3in	9 x 6in	9 x 9in	12 x 9in
1½ inch—all in—ballast	22/-	Yard cube		Iron each	1/10	3/-	4/5	6/-
inch do. do.	23/-	delivered		Galvanized do. do.	3/2	5 4	8/-	10 7
inch screened shingle	21 9	(in five yard		Terra Cotta do.	1 3	2 6	6/-	10 2
inch do. do.	22/-	loads or		Chimney pots, Terra ft	2ft	3ft	4ft	
inch granite chippings	60/-	more)		Cotta (11 to 25) do.	6 8	11 8	26 6	45 8
Sharp washed sand	22/-							
Pit sand	21 3							
Building sand	21 3							
Broken brick	18 6							
1½ inch shingle	21/-							
Cartage of muck	8/-							
BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL LONDON								
CEMENTS packed in paper bags	Per ton							
Portland in 6 ton lots	96 6							
Do., from 1 ton to 5 ton 19 cwt do.	105 6							
Do., Rapid hardening (6 ton lots)	104 6							
Do. (but 1 ton to 5 ton 19 cwt)	113 6							
Cement "Aquadcrete" (do.)	138/-							
Do., "417" or "Polar" (do.)	138/-							
Do., "White" (1 ton lots)	257/-							
LIME—								
Hydrated } including	126/- (1 ton loads)	deliv'd.						
and } paper	123 6 (2 3 do.)	do.						
Ground } bags	113 6 (4 5 do.)	do.						
	111 6 (6 do.)	do.						
PLASTER—								
Keenes, coarse, pink (2 ton lots) .. .	188 6 ton							
Do. do. white (do.)	194 do.							
Sirapite, do. (2 ton to 3 ton 19 cwt lots) ..	139 6 do.							
Do. finish (do.)	147 6 do.							
Hardwall, do. (do.)	148 9 do.							
Plaster, coarse, pink (do.)	137 3 do.							
Do. do. white (do.)	145 9 do.							
½in. Plaster baseboard (25 to 149 yards) ..	2 9 Yard Sup.							
Do. (150 to 299 yds)	2 5 do.							
3½in Jute scrim (100 yd. roll)	8 7 each							
Cow hair (under 3 cwt)	97 6 cwt							
FIRECLAY—								
Stourbridge, loose (1 ton lots)	166 3 ton delivered							
Fire cement	12 3 14 lb							
BRICKS								
BACKING BRICKS (in truck loads)—								
Flettons	113/- per 1,000 delivered							
Do. Keyed	115/- do.							
Do. bullnose	133/- do.							
Blue wirecuts	462 6 do.							
White	192/- do.							
Southwater engineering (No. 1)	370/- do.							
Firebricks—2½ inch	69 3 per 100 delivered							
Do. —3 inch	87 3 do.							
STOCK BRICKS—								
Mild stocks	173 6 per 1,000 at Works							
Second, do.	204 6 do.							
First do.	220 6 do.							
Add for delivery—approx. 50/- per 1,000 in lorry loads.								
FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)—								
Rustics	138/- per 1,000 delivered							
White	200/- do.							
Blue pressed, 2½in	509 6 do.							
Do. bullnose	519/- do.							
Reds (Multi sand faced)	279/- do.							
White glazed stretchers	1280/- do.							
Do. headers	1260/- do.							
Do. bullnose	1600/- do.							
Do. double stretchers	1700/- do.							
Do. double headers	1500/- do.							
Breeze fixing bricks	28 6 per 100							
Fire tiles and lumps	33/- foot cube							
Wall ties—8" x 4" x ½", black	60/- per cwt							
Cement mortar (1 : 3) hand-made	82/- yard cube							
PARTITIONS—								
18in x 9in Blocks keyed for plastering.								
Per yard super in 6 ton lots	2in	2½in	3in					
In solid clinker including any half blocks	3 7	4 2	5 1					
In cellular clinker blocks	4 3	4 11	5 9					
In hollow clay blocks	4 3	4 6	5 1					
CLINKER BLOCKS IN SMALL QUANTITY								
Clinker blocks in small quantity	5 2	6 1	7 4					
Intermediate quantities in all types may be had at intermediate prices.								
Smooth in lieu of keyed faces extra cost per side 3d. per yd. super.								
SINKS								
Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality.								
24 x 18in	30 x 18in	30 x 20in						
London pattern, no overflow,								
6in deep	62/-	77/-	81/-					
Belfast, plain edge, 10in deep	71/-	122/-	163/-					
FLUE LININGS PLAIN, CIRCULAR								
	Foot linear							
	Straight							
9in diameter	3 8							
10in do.	4 7							
12in do.	8 8							
9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high	4 10							
FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS								
	4in	5in	6in					
Heavy asbestos type, 6ft length	15 3	21/-	26 6					
Do. 3ft length	7 8	10 6	13 3					
Do. bends	5 9	7 3	8 8					
Light asbestos type, 6ft length	12 6	15 9	21/-					
Do. 3ft length	6 3	7 11	10 6					
Bends	4 7	5 9	6 11					
Baffler	12 5	14 9	15 8					
DRAINAGE GOODS								
GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST								
	4in	6in	9in					
ORDINARY TYPE—EACH								
Pipes in 2 feet lengths	1 8	2 6	4 6					
Bends	2 6	3 9	10 1½					
Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in)	4 2	6 3	13 6					
Gullies with 4in outlets	6 3	6 10½	11 3					
4in horizontal inlets	2/-	3/-	5/-					
4in vertical ditto	3/-	4/-	7/-					
Black iron grids	9d	1 5	2 9					
ADJUSTMENT TO CURRENT COST								
	2 ton lots	Less than	2 ton lots					
	or more	100 pieces	Under					
"Best" pipes and fittings. Percentages to add	67 ½	97 ½	107 ½					
Further percentages to be independently added in respect of British Standard pipes, etc., 10. "Best" Tested pipes, 37 ½. British Standard Tested, 47 ½.								
IRON DRAINAGE GOODS—								
	Under 2 ton lots.							
	Each							
Cast iron pipes, 9 feet long	60 3	89 6						
Do. 6 feet do.	44 1	69 5						
Do. 4 feet do.	34 9	55 -						
Do. 2 feet do.	21 4	33 4						
Short bend	13 10	28 10						
Junction	24 5	49 11						

CURRENT MARKET

PRICES (Continued)

DRAINAGE GOOD—Continued

GULLEY PARTS—	4in	6in
Traps, high level, invert ..	23/6	57/- each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern ..	16/-	24/6 do.
Do. with one vertical branch ..	23/6	38/- do.
Do. with two do. ..	53/-	95/- do.
Sealed cover, with felt washer ..	8/6	18/- do.

RAINWATER SHOES

4in	6in
With vertical inlet and rebated top ..	27/-
Extension piece, 6in high ..	17/-
Flat loose coated grating ..	3/6
Loose solid coated cover ..	5/9

MANHOLE CHANNELS, WHITE GLAZED—

Each	4in	6in	9in
Straight, 2 feet long ..	15/-	21/3	36/3
Taper, ditto ..	25/-	25/-	37/6
Bends, main, half section ..	28/9	41/3	67/6
Ditto, branch, ditto ..	17/6	25/-	—
Ditto, ditto, three quarters, ditto ..	25/-	38/9	—
Junctions, single ..	23/9	41/3	—
Ditto, double ..	32/6	56/3	—

BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS—

Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces)	4in	6in	9in
Half-round main channel (2ft long) ..	2/8	3/11	7/-
Extra for stop ends ..	2/8	3/11	7/-
Extra for outlets ..	5/3	7/10	—
Channel bends with splayed ends ..	7/10	11/8	—
Three-quarter section do. ..	10/5	15/7	—

MANHOLE COVERS—

	Black
24 x 18in Light foot traffic ..	33/6 each
Do. Strong do. ..	48/6 do.
Do. Light car traffic ..	102/- do.
Do. Road traffic ..	155/- do.

SUNDRIES—

	Galvanized
Manhole steps ..	8/6 each
4in Mica valve fresh air inlets (L.C.C.) ..	23/- do.
Plumber's hemp ..	9/3 per lb.
Gaskin, caulking ..	1/5/- do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4in wide ..	9d. per ft run

ROOFING MATERIALS

WELSH SLATES (delivered)—

Sizes in inches	per 1,000	Quantity	per 100	per doz.
22 x 11 ..	1976/6	240/-	31/6	
20 x 10 ..	1732/-	209/6	28/-	
18 x 10 ..	1254/-	151/6	20/-	
16 x 8 ..	807/6	97/6	13/-	
14 x 9 ..	711/6	86/-	11/3	
14 x 4½ ..	316/3	38/3	5/-	

TILES (Broseley and Staffordshire)—	per 1,000	per 100
10½" x 6" Machine made ..	293/6	35 6
Do., hand made, sand faced ..	345/6	41/9
Hips, valleys and angles ..	31/-	per dozen
Plain concrete tiles ..	177/-	Per 1,000
		Per 100

Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch (23 to 85 super yard lots) ..	6.8½ yard
4½" x 16 gauge, drive screws (galvanized) ..	16/3 gross
7½" x ½" hook bolts and nuts (do.) ..	52/6 do.
Washers, round, flat, galvanized ..	4 9 do.
Do. do. bituminous ..	2/- do.

ROOFING FELT—

Sanded bitumen felt (55lb) ..	1/-	Yard Super
Ditto, but 75lb in weight ..	1/6	Do.
Inodorous felt, best quality ..	3/-	Do.
Ditto, second quality ..	2/4	Do.
Underlining ..	1/8	Do.
Sheathing ..	1/8	Do.
Galvanized felting nails ..	1/6 lb	

PRECAST CONCRETE LINTOLS—

1 : 2 : 4—1in material, finished with fair exposed faces, including all form-work and one 1in diameter mild steel rod reinforcement to each 4in in width.

Per foot lineal delivered to site.
4½" x 6in 9in x 6in 9in x 9in 18in x 9in
4/- 6/- 7/8 9.6 11/6

STONE

PER FOOT CUBE in random blocks not exceeding 20ft average in each.

BATH STONE F.O.R. SOUTH LAMBETH—
Monks Park 6/10 St. Aldhelm 7/10 Doultong 7/7
STONE F.O.R. NINE ELMS—
Portland brown Whitbred 7/8. Beer 7/3.
Over 20ft average cube blocks extra cost.

TIMBER

Softwood—sawn—random lengths.

	Per Standard	Per cubic foot
Carcassing quality ..	£100	12 1½
Joinery quality ..	£120 and up	13 4
Plain edged unsorted flooring, per square ..	1in 90/- 110/-	1½in 138/- 165/-
½in insulating wall board (600 yards) 4 8 yard super.		
Larger quantities cost less, and smaller quantities more.		

SUNDRIES—

	Dia.	3in	6in	9in
Black hexagon	1in	6d.	7½d.	10d.
bolts, nuts and washers. Each	1in	10d.	1/-	1 3/4
Sashline, hemp, good quality	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	
Per Yard Run	9d.	1/-	1 3/4	
Floor brads ..		64/-	per cwt	
Cut Clasp Nails ..		65/-	per cwt	
Steel ordinary screws	1" No. 8	2 7/	2" No. 8	4 2/
Brass, ditto ..	Do. 7/-	Do.	13 2/	gross

HARDWOOD—

	Per ft super	Per	
	1in	1in	ft cube
Prime	2 4	2 6	28/-
African mahogany ..	4/-	4 7	55/-
Honduras ditto ..	3 1	3 3	36/-
Portuguese Guinea ditto ..	2 5	2 7	29/-
African walnut ..	5 6	5 10	65/-
Australian ditto ..	4 3	4 6	50/-
English oak ..	3 4	3 7	40/-
Yugoslavian ditto ..	5/-	5 9	65/-
Burma and Siam Teak ..			

DOORS.—STANDARD TYPE SOFTWOOD

Each in quantities 12 or more.
1½in finish, 4 horizontal panels moulded both sides, 6ft 6in high.
2' 3" wide 41/-
2' 6" do. 42/3
2' 9" do. 44/6

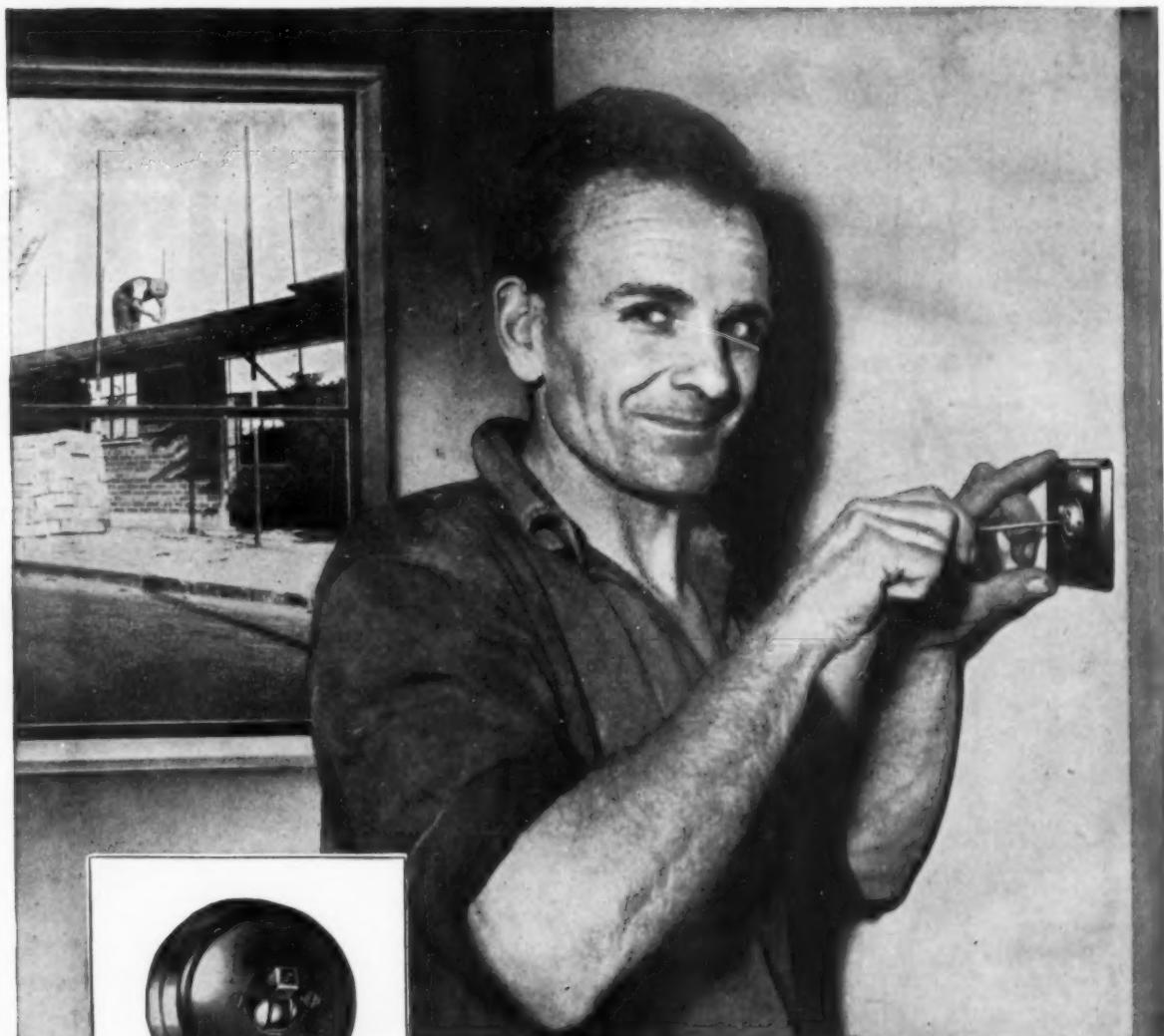
FLUSH DOORS 1½in thick, ply faced both sides, lipped edge.
2' 6" wide 59/-
2' 9" do. 62/-
2in (ditto) all as above but in 3 panels.
2' 6" wide 55/9
2' 9" do. 58/3

PANELLED DOORS:
see B.S. 459—Part 1.

FLUSH DOORS:—
see B.S. 459—Part 2.

IRONMONGERY

	2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
Cast iron Butts, per pair	10d.	1/3	2/-	3/9	5/4
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each ..	—	6/9	9/-	12/-	15/-
Do. but double action spring only, each ..	—	12/-	15/6	22/9	27/9
Do. blank only, each ..	—	5/6	10/6	12/9	16/6



My point of view...

... is that the Avon Range of A.C. Switches has been designed with considerable thought. For instance when fitted in their plaster depth boxes they have a simple method of adjusting the switch depth whilst the switch is in position.

Points like these mean a great deal to chaps like me. They also show that apart from producing a jolly good switch at a very competitive price Ediswan Designers have given quite a lot of thought to making them simple to install.

Publication CE. 1693A. gives full details of the Avon range. We'll be pleased to send a copy on request.

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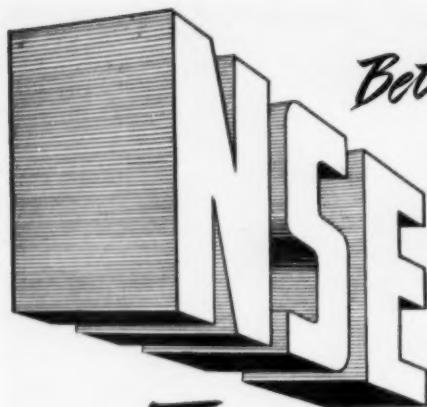
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Ediswan electrical accessories is available on request.*

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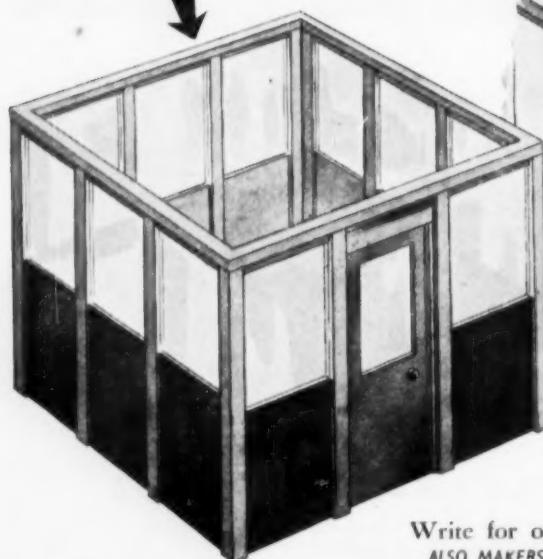
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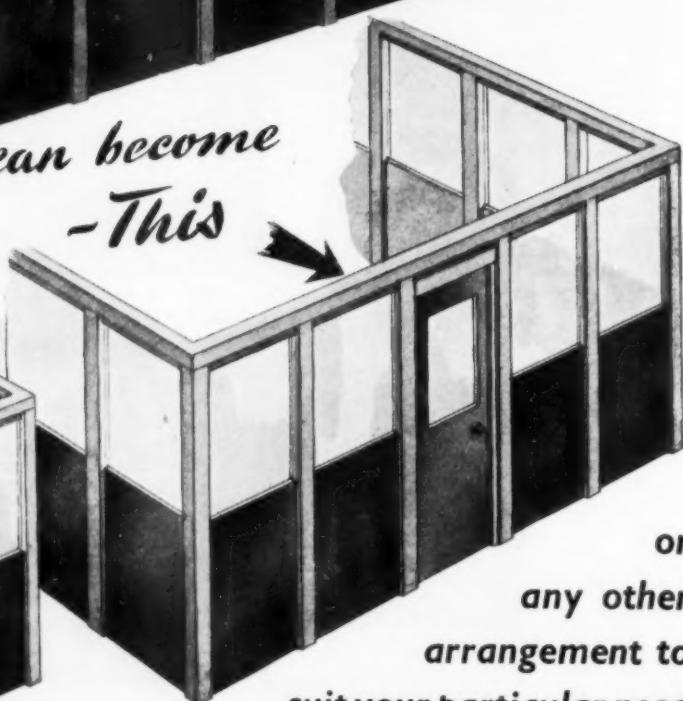
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CURRENT MARKET

PRICES (Continued)

PLASTERING MATERIALS

Sand, lime, cement and various plasters are previously included under those heads—			
Metal lathing ($\frac{1}{2}'' \times 24G.$) (20 yds.)	3/2	sq yard	
Plaster baseboard, $\frac{1}{2}''$ (600 yards)	2/3	do.	
Lath nails, galvanized	1/1	lb	
White glazed tiles ($6'' \times 6'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$)	17/3	sq yard	
Do. rounded on one edge	20/9	do.	
Do. on two adjoining edges	25/6	do.	

PLUMBER'S GOODS

4 lb lead sheet (in 1-ton lots)	133/6	per cwt	
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)	134/9	do.	
Plumber's solder	3/4	lb.	
Copper tacks	5/6	do.	

IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE. (Standard List)

each	2in	3in	3½in	4in
½in Medium pipe, 6ft lengths	12/7	14/11	16/9	19/1
Ditto, 4ft length	9/0	10/7	11/10	13/4
Bends	4/8	5/8	7/—	7/1
Ditto, with oval door	15/2	16/2	18/3	19/2
Junction, single	5/8	8/5	9/9	11/6
Ditto, with oval door	16/2	18/11	21/—	22/6
Swan necks, 4½in	5/8	8/11	10/3	11/1
Ditto, 9in	7/6	10/3	11/11	14/—
Holderbar, 2½in projection	4/8	4/10	5/1	5/2

All plus 10% added at foot of invoice

GALVANIZED CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS.—(Less than four)

each		gallons	
------	--	---------	--

CISTERNS—

Bends over tops and corner plates. Riveted or welded	Nominal capacity			
14 gauge	100	150	200	300
12 ditto	164/-	223/-	270/-	387/-
½in plate	190/-	241/-	298/-	416/-

HOT WATER TANKS—

Riveted and with handhole and ring.	20	25	30	40
12 gauge	113/-	125/6	137/-	164/-
½in plate	126/-	137/-	149/-	182/-

HOT WATER CYLINDERS—

Riveted, with handhole and ring.	20	25	33	39
12 gauge	144/-	161/-	175/-	187/-
½in plate	161/-	179/-	195/-	208/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK, etc.

	Each			
Boiler screws, single nut	½in	1/5	1/10	2/9
Ditto double nut		1/10	2/6	4/3
Cap and lining	1/—	1/6	2/—	2/3
Plumber's unions	2/3	3/—	4/—	6/6
Ball valves, screwed iron	11/6	19/6	—	—
Ditto, fly nut and union	13/—	22/—	—	—
Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron	8/—	12/—	—	—
Ditto, but screwed boss	10/6	13/6	—	—
Stop valves, screwed iron	7/6	10/6	—	—
Ditto, screwed iron and union	8/9	13/—	23/6	—
Ditto, double union	9/9	15/9	26/—	—
Waste, plug chain and stay	—	—	6/—	6/6
Caps and screws	1½in	2/9	3/—	5/—
Sleeves, long	—	—	6/9	11/—
Ditto, short	—	3/2	4/3	6/9
Thimble	—	4/—	5/—	10/7
Full way gate valves, hot pressed	17/6	24/3	—	—
		1½in	1½in	2in
Lead 7 lb. P. trap	6/5	8/5	11/10	
Ditto, S. trap	7/10	10/4	14/6	
Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3in seal	7/2	8/8	—	
Ditto, but S traps ditto	8/11	10/10	—	
Wire balloon guards, copper, 2in 3/—; 4in 3/3.				
Ditto, galvanized iron, 2in 1/10; 4in 2/—.				
Hair felt, 34in × 20in, 24 oz., 6/- sheet.				
Boss white jointing compound, 2/- lb.				
Gaskin, 1½ lb. Hemp, 9/3 lb.				

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659/1944—

Nominal bore	Outside diameter inch	Gauge	Internal work (semi-hard).		
			Weight lb per ft	Price per lb	Price per ft
½in	0·596	19	0·27	40½	10·84
¾in	0·846	19	0·39	38½	15·07
1in	1·112	18	0·62	37½	23·03
1¼in	1·362	18	0·76	36½	27·84
1½in	1·612	18	0·91	36½	33·34
2in	2·128	17	1·40	38½	53·39

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS—

All ends copper to copper.	Each	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Straight	...	1·8	2·4	3·8	4·10	6·6	9·4
Bends	...	4·4	5·4	7·8	10·6	16·6	23·2
Tees	...	4·—	4·8	7·6	11·—	15·8	23·2
Brackets (Brass)	...	2·1	2·3	2·6	—	—	—

GLASS

Per foot superficial	24 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
English, flat drawn sheet glass cut to sizes in squares	7½d.	9½d.	1/-
Figured rolled and cathedral, white, cut to sizes, in squares (½in)	9d.	Per foot super	
Ditto, but in standard tints	1·4½	Do.	
½in Rolled, cut to size, in squares	9d.	Do.	
½in or ¾in rough cast ditto	1/-	Do.	
Ditto wired ditto	1/2	Do.	
Georgian wired ditto	1/2½	Do.	
Fluted (No. 4) ditto	1/1½	Do.	
Reeded (narrow, broad, cross and major) ditto	1/1	Do.	
Reedlyte (narrow and broad) ditto	1/1	Do.	
Spotlite ditto	1/1	Do.	
½in Calorexcast ditto	1/2½	Do.	
	Each		
3½in hollow glass light diffusing blocks	2/9	4/2	
Ditto corner blocks	5/3	6/9	

POLISHED PLATE GLASS (Tariff). Cut to sizes.

Ordinary substance approximately ¼in thick.	General Glazing	Selected Glazing	Silvering
Per superficial foot.			
In plates not exceeding:			
2ft super in each	3/7	4/3	5/1
5ft ditto	4/5	5/2	6/2
45ft ditto (unless extra sizes)	5/1	5/9	6/11
100ft ditto (ditto)	5/6	6/9	8/10
Extra sizes, i.e., Plates exceeding 100ft super or 96in high or 160in wide at higher prices.			

DECORATING MATERIAL

Aluminium Paint	37/6	Unit Gallon
Distemper, ceiling	35/—	Cwt
Distemper, washable	120/—	do.
Enamel	65/—	Gallon
Gold Metallic Paint	86/6	do.
Heat Resisting Paint	50/—	do.
Japan, black	23/6	do.
Knotting	30/—	do.
Linseed Oil	11/6	do.
Boiled, ditto	12/—	do.
Proprietary Paints (good class)—		
Finishing	55/—	do.
Priming	51/—	do.
Undercoat	53/—	do.
Paperhanger's Paste	34/6	Cwt
Petrifying liquid	8/6	Cwt
Putty	47/—	Firkin
Size	9/3	
Terebine	16/—	Gallon
Turpentine substitute	6/2	do.
Varnish, oak, copal, inside use	33/—	do.
Ditto, ditto, outside use	38/—	do.
Ditto, white, eggshell, flat	44/6	do.
White lead mixed paint	58/—	do.
White lead	170/—	Cwt
Whiting	12/6	Cwt

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT NEWS

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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OPEN BUILDING

ALTON R.C. (a) 30 dwellings, Church Fields, Headley. (b) Council's Engineer, Council Offices, Barton End. (c) 3gns. (e) Sept. 1.

BIRMINGHAM C.C. (a) Aged persons' home, Serpentine Road, Bournbrook. (b) City Architect, Civic Centre, 1. (c) £2. (d) July 23. (e) Aug. 23.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) New police headquarters, Madeira Road. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (e) Aug. 28.

BRADFORD C.C. (a) Infants' school (240 places), Shirley Manor, Wyke. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) Aug. 23.

BRIERFIELD U.C. (a) Pavilion, Benthead Playing Fields. (b) Council's Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) £2. (e) July 26.

BRIDLINGTON R.C. (a) Extension of the sewage disposal works at Hummanby and for improvements to storm overflow arrangements. (b) Messrs. Fairbank and Son, Barclays Bank Chambers, St. Helen's Square, York. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 13.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Block of 18 flats and 6 shops, St. George's Road. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 4.

BUCKINGHAM R.C. (a) Extensions to sewage disposal works, Tingewick. (b) Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, 131, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (c) £5. (d) Aug. 30.

CAMBRIDGE C.C. (a) Block of 4 shops and 6 flats, High Street, Cherry Hinton. (b) City Surveyor, Guildhall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 30.

CHERTSEY U.C. (a) 23 houses, St. Ann's Road. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 1 gn. (e) Sept. 6.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Schoolteacher's House, Harrowfield County Secondary Boys' School, Romford. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) July 26.

HALESOWEN B.C. (a) 28 houses, Howley Grange Estate, Lapal. (b) J. C. T. Cole, Central Buildings, Long Lane, Blackheath, near Birmingham. (c) 2 gns. (d) July 29.

HECKMONDWIKE U.C. (a) 8 aged persons dwellings, Strawberry Square; (all trades). (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, Oldfield Lane. (c) 2 gns. (e) Aug. 6.

HIRAETHOG R.C. (a) Block of 2 aged persons dwellings and 2 blocks of 2 houses, etc., Melin-y-Coed, near Llanrwst. (b) J. I. Williams, Richmond House, Penmaenmawr. (c) 2 gns. (e) Aug. 10.

HUNSTANTON U.C. (a) 12 houses, Hill Street. (b) Ellis Middleton, Central Chambers, 1, Norfolk Street, King's Lynn. (c) 2 gns. (e) Aug. 11.

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Suspended Ceiling Panels

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LLANIDLOES B.C. (a) Cattle market. (b) Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Llanidloes. (d) July 24.

***LONDON—ISLINGTON B.C.** (a) 2 blocks of dwellings, 1 3-storey and 1 4-storey, containing 25 dwellings, Landseer Road and Sussex Way, N.7. (b) Town Clerk, Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N.1. (c) 3gns cheque payable to Council. (d) July 30. (e) Sept. 15. See page 36.

***LONDON—PADDINGTON B.C.** (a) Block of flats (comprising 22 dwellings) on a site in Marylands Road between Sevington Street and Surrendale Place, W.9. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall, W.2. (c) 2 gns. (d) July 23.

***NEWCASTLE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.** (a) Alterations and improvements to existing plastic surgery theatre-suite, Shotley Bridge Hospital. (b) Secretary, "Dunira," Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2. (d) July 26.

***N. IRELAND GOVERNMENT.** (a) Automatic telephone exchange, Newry, Co. Down. (b) Ministry of Finance (Room 103), Law Courts Building May Street, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) Aug. 16.

***N. IRELAND HOSPITALS AUTHORITY.** (a) Alterations and additions to Carleton Maternity Hospital, Portadown. (b) Messrs. McCarthy and Lilburn, 47, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. (c) 5gns. (e) Aug. 7.

***PLYMPTON ST. MARY R.C.** (a) 60 dwellings, Hoe, Plymstock. (b) Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Plympton. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 3.

***PORTSMOUTH C.C.** (a) Kiosks, public conveniences and shelter, Canoe Lake, Southsea. (b) City Architect, 1, Western Parade. (c) £2. (d) July 28.

***PWLLHELI B.C.** (a) Improvements to Town Hall. (b) Town Clerk, Council Offices, Pwllheli. (e) Aug. 6.

***SAFFRON WALDEN R.C.** (a) (1) 10 houses at Farnham; (2) construction of a sewage works and laying of sewers, Farnham, Essex. (b) Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Debden Road. (e) Aug. 7.

***SEVENOAKS R.C.** (a) Erection of bungalows, flats and houses on Bentley's Meadow Housing Site Seal, Kent, as follows:—(1) 2 blocks of 4 ageing persons' bungalows; (2) 1 block of 4 ageing persons' flats; (3) 8 blocks of 2 houses; and (4) 1 block of 2 houses. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Inglewood, Oak Hill Road. (c) 2gns each contract. (d) Aug. 6.

***STATES OF GUERNSEY.** (a) New police station and Crown officers' chambers, St. Peter Port. (b) States Engineer, Albert Pier Guernsey. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 16.

***TRINITY HOUSE CORPORATION.** (a) Alterations to buoy store and yard and construction of a concrete crane foundation at Trinity House Buoy Store, Exmouth. (b) Secretary, Corporation of Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3. (e) Aug. 25.

***WORKSOP B.C.** (a) 2 blocks of 8 flats, Kilton Hill Housing Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Park House, Park Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 9.



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MISCELLANEOUS

SALOP C.C. Contractors who wish to be considered for inclusion in a list from which building contractors will from time to time be selected to tender for erection of new schools and other public buildings, within a contract range of £50,000 to £250,000, should apply to County Architect, Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury, by July 31.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. ↑ denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

LEEK R.D.C. (1) 52 houses, 24 flats. (2) Nortons Green. (3) G. Minshall and Co., Ltd., 292a, Waterloo Road, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent. (4) £90,561.

LEYLAND U.D.C. (1) 54 dwellings. (2) Wade Hall. (3) Roy and Partners, Ltd., Guardian Assurance Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester, 2. (4) £70,456.

LONDON, N.W.1. (1) Block of offices for Euston Square Holdings, Ltd. (2) Euston Road. (3) Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., 1, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Cost: £722,000.

STEPNEY B.C. (1) Block of flats. (2) Part C, Sidney Street development. (3) Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tower Works, Dunloe Avenue, Tottenham, N.17. (4) £368,963.

BRADFORD CORPORATION. (1) Secondary school. (2) Buttershaw. (3) Henry Boot and Sons, Ltd., Banner Cross Hall, Eccleshall Road South, Sheffield. (4) £174,573.

LONDON E.C. (1) Adaptations. (2) City of London School. (3) Holliday and Greenwood, Ltd., 11, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. (4) £50,000 approximately.

DEPTFORD B.C. (1) Five-storey block of flats, 14 shops and 14 maisonettes. (2) Evelyn Street. (3) M. Howard (Mitcham), Ltd., Wandle House, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (4) £156,331.

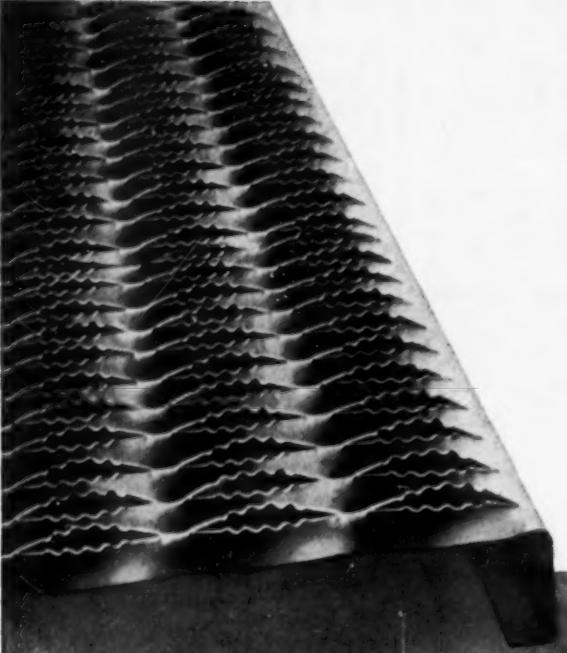
FULHAM B.C. (1) 37 flats, 4 shops. (2) Sullivan Court. (3) Negotiations with John Laing and Son, Ltd., Mill Hill, London, N.W.7. (4) Cost: £80,363.

DAGENHAM B.C. (1) 54 houses, etc. (2) Marks Gate Estate. (3) S. R. Bryett, Church Elm Lane, Dagenham, Essex. (4) £87,518 revised tender approved.

TOTTENHAM B.C. (1) Phase 11 of development. (2) West Green Road. (3) Negotiations proceeding with R. J. Rowley, Ltd., of Tottenham, N.17.

CARLISLE CORPORATION. (1) 80 houses. (2) Harraby Neighbourhood Unit. (3) Direct labour. (4) £99,607.

SWINDON CORPORATION. (1) Stage 6 of estate development, 197 houses and flats. (2) Penhill. (3) John Laing and Son, Ltd., London, N.W.7. (4) £225,700.



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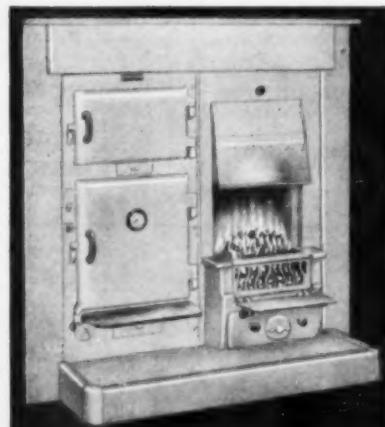
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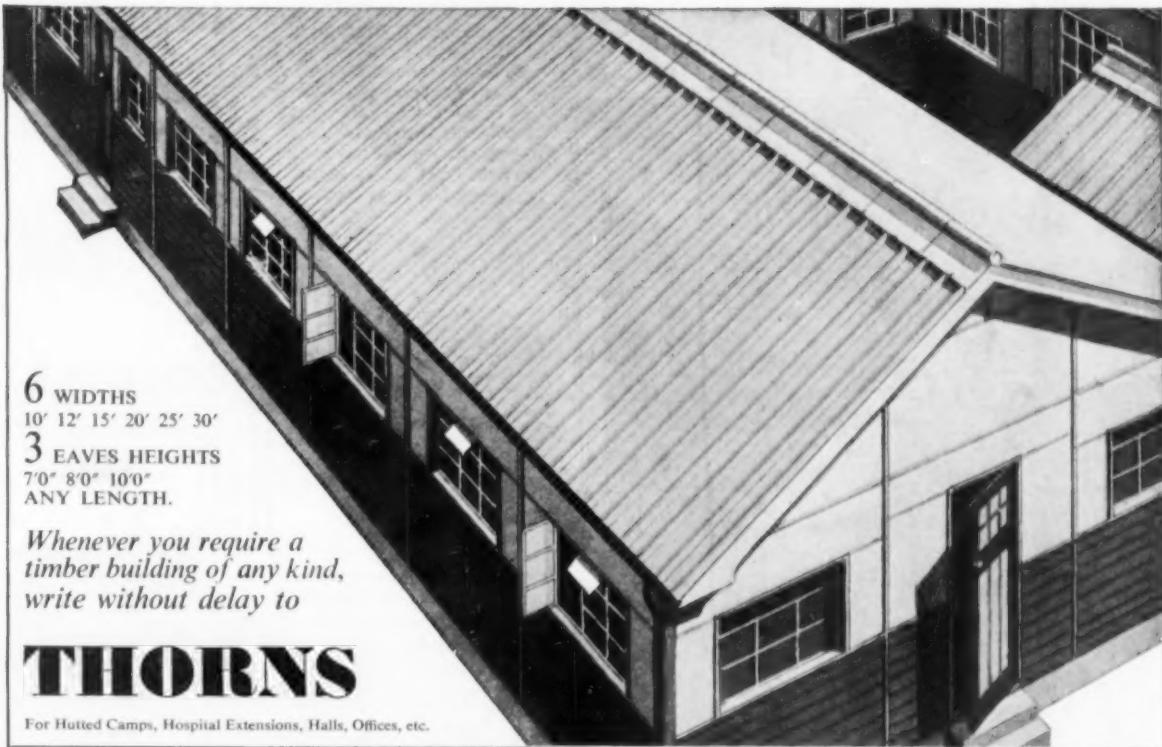
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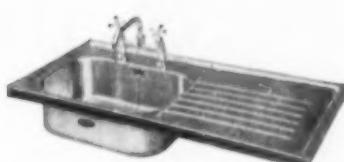
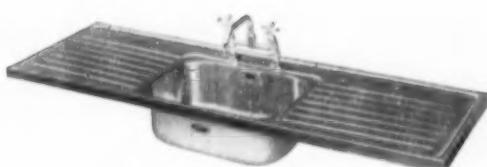
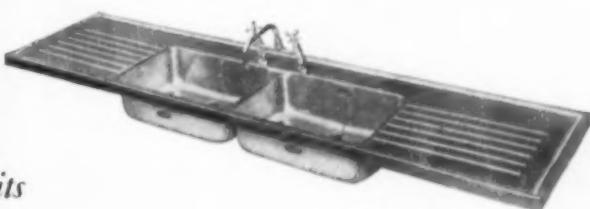
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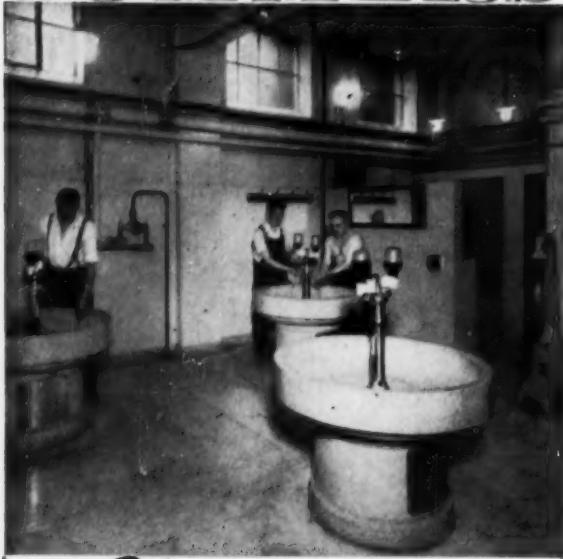
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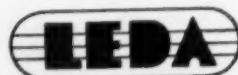
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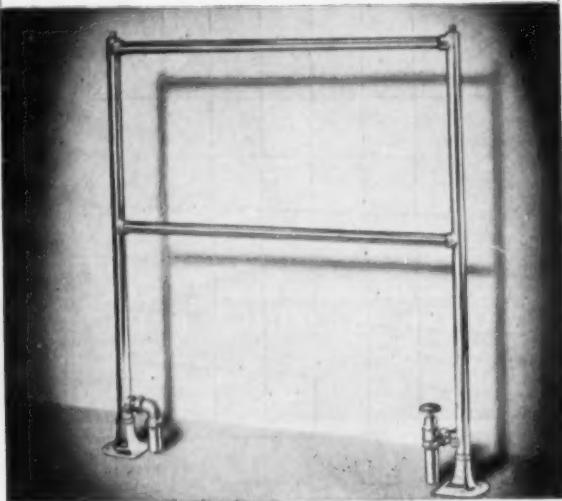


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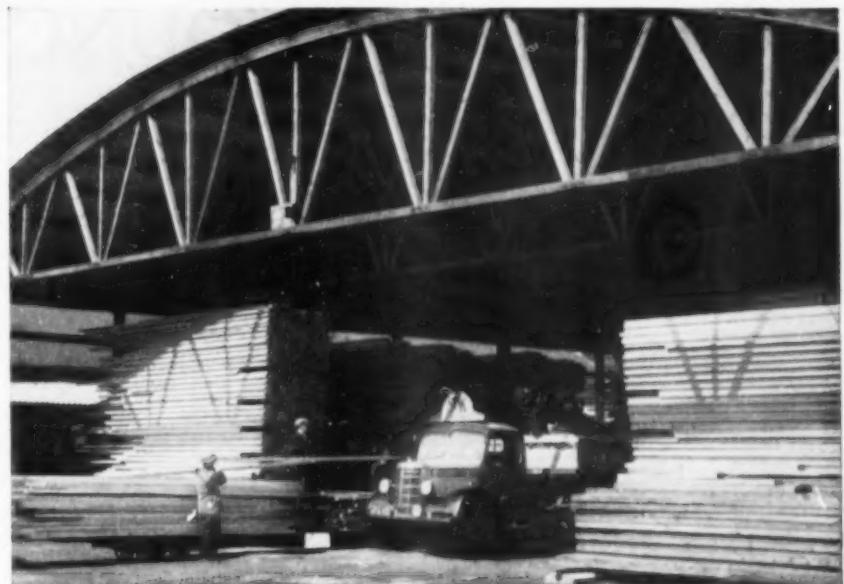
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PRESS NOTICE

For the issue of "The Architect and Building News" dated 5 August, classified advertisements must reach us by 1ST POST FRIDAY, 30 JULY.

APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-50 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(Population 45,240. Rateable Value £256,314).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointment in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department:

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary in accordance with A.P.T. V of the National Scales (£620-£670). Applicants should be Members by examination of the R.I.B.A., preferably with municipal experience.

Housing accommodation is offered.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned to whom applications must be delivered not later than 29th July, 1954.

ADRIAN M. KELLY,
Clerk.

Council Offices,
Grenoside,
Sheffield.

[8131]

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR** in the School of Architecture. The initial salary will be within the range £550-£850, according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates will be expected to have had several years of experience in practice, and preference will be given to those with special knowledge of building science and construction, or with interest in pursuing architectural research in historical, social or structural fields.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than July 31, 1954, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

STANLEY DUMBELL,
Registrar.
[8139]

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Instructor in BUILDING CONSTRUCTION in the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, salary scale £690 x £30 x £990 per annum—commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

Applications are also invited for the post of Assistant Instructor in the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, salary scale £690 x £30 x £990 per annum—commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment can be obtained from the Secretary, Edinburgh College of Art, Edinburgh, 3, and should be returned to him not later than 30th July, 1954. [8144]

HAMPSHIRE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MAINTENANCE SURVEYOR in the County Architect's Department on Grade II, III or IV of the National Salary Scales (£520-£565; £550-£595; or £580-£625) according to experience.

Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. or R.I.C.S., and have had experience on maintenance and minor works and surveys of sites and buildings.

The appointment is pensionable and subject to satisfactory medical report. In approved cases the County Council are prepared to assist newly appointed members of the staff to meet removal and other expenses.

Forms of application obtainable from the County Architect, The Castle, Winchester, should be returned to him by August 7, 1954. [8168]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD.

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT GRADE II on the staff of the Divisional Chief Architect, at Denaby Main, Near Doncaster. Salary scale £440 x £20 to £540 per annum and the appointment will be superannuable.

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., and have had some subsequent practical experience, and should be able to prepare Sketch Plans and Working Drawings under supervision, and have a sound knowledge of building construction.

The work in this office will consist chiefly of Fifteen Baths, Canteens, Medical Centres, Offices, Laboratories, etc.

The point of entry in the above scale will depend on qualifications and experience.

Application forms may be obtained from the Divisional Chief Architect, J. A. Dempster, F.R.I.B.A., and on completion should be returned to him at the above address not later than August 5th, 1954. [8157]

BOROUGH OF FLINT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor at a salary within A.P.T. Grade III.

Applicants should have had municipal experience and the possession of any part of an appropriate examination will be considered an advantage.

The appointment will be subject to (a) the National Scheme of Conditions of Service (b) determination by one month's notice on either side (c) the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and (d) the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., and with names and addresses of two persons for reference, should reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 16th August, 1954.

(Signed) D. H. DAVIES,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
FLINT.
14th July, 1954.

[8162]

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LABORATORY DEMONSTRATOR in the School of Architecture. The duties of the Laboratory Demonstrator will be to take charge of the Building Materials Section, to demonstrate strength and use of materials and to carry out such other duties as may be assigned to him. Experience in the building trade is desirable, but not essential. Salary scale £450 x £20—£550 per annum.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment can be obtained from the Secretary, Edinburgh College of Art, Edinburgh, 3, and should be returned to him not later than 6th August, 1954. [8166]

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required A.P.T. IV. Intermediate Examination R.I.B.A. desirable. Previous experience in design of buildings and estate development required. Housing accommodation for married man. Application forms from Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Reigate, returned to him endorsed "Architectural Assistant" by 6th August, 1954. Heber Davies, Town Clerk. [8158]

BOROUGH OF HORSEY

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for the Architects' Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, A.P.T. V-VI (£650-£790, including London Weighting). Commencing salary according to experience.

Application Form from Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Crouch End, London, N.8, to be returned by August 3, 1954.

H. BEDALE,
Town Clerk.
[8175]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. V, £620-£670; QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade A.P.T. IV, £580-£625; SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. VI, £695-£760; ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. V, £620-£670.

London Weighting is paid in addition. Salary in excess of the minima may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

Subsistence allowances may be granted over a reasonable period to persons appointed if unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation, necessitating the maintenance of two homes.

Further details and application forms returnable by August 6, 1954, from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. [8171]

CONTRACTS

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of two Blocks of Dwellings, one three and the other four storeys high, containing in all 25 dwellings, at LANDSEER ROAD and SUSSEX WAY, ISLINGTON, N.7.

The building will be of brick construction with concrete floors.

Applications for Bills of Quantities and Tender Forms must be accompanied by a deposit of Three Guineas (cheque to be made payable to the Islington Borough Council), addressed to the Town Clerk, Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N.1, by not later than 30th July, 1954.

Deposits are returnable on receipt of a bona fide tender, or the return of all documents not later than 11th September, 1954.

Tenders are to be delivered to the Town Clerk by 10 o'clock, 15th September, 1954.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Town Hall,
N.1. [8165]

EDUCATIONAL

I.A.A.S.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.

THE Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors will hold the following examinations during the week beginning 15th November, 1954.

QUALITY SURVEYS SECTION:

Intermediate grade (Relegations only).

Final grade—Part I (Relegations only).

Final grade—Part II.

Direct Final grade (Relegations only).

BUILDING SURVEYS SECTION (Including Municipal):

Intermediate grade (Relegations only).

Final grade—Part I (Relegations only).

Final grade—Part II.

Direct Final grade (Relegations only).

The examinations will be held in London, and at selected provincial centres. Applications from candidates for permission to sit, made on the prescribed form, must be received not later than Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

Full information on application to the General Secretary, I.A.A.S., 75 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. [8103]

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SOUTH-EAST ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE & SCHOOL OF ART, Longbridge Road, Dagenham.

ARCHITECTURE COURSES.

PART-TIME Day and Evening courses in Architecture are held at the South-East Essex Technical College, and they will not be affected in any way by the recent decision to discontinue full-time courses in Architecture.

Enrolment for Day courses—13th September, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Enrolment for Evening courses—13th to 17th September, 6.30-8.30 p.m.

Classes commence—20th September.

Further information and prospectus from the Head of the Arts Department. Telephone: Seven Kings 3766. [8159]

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PRESS DAY Monday. Remittances payable to Iliffe & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

No responsibility accepted for errors.

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

ASSISTANT urgently required for small West End office; salary £500/750.—Write Box 6758. [8172]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant, Intermediate or Final standard, required for busy contemporary London office; previous office experience an advantage.—Box 6715. [8163]

SENIOR architectural assistant required in Central London office, experience of shops and shopfitting an asset.—Please write Box 6689, stating age, experience and salary required. [8161]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required, R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard, in busy office, with interesting varied work. Write, stating salary required, to Hurley Robinson & Son, 6, Cherry St., Birmingham, 2. [8174]

THREE Assistant Architects required in London Office for preparation of working drawings and site supervision of College buildings. Salaries according to experience.—Write full particulars, Box 6624. [8118]

NORTHERN IRELAND Office requires a chief assistant to take charge of school building section, interest in design and contractual experience essential; salary from £800 p.a.—Box 6579. [8148]

WANTED, qualified assistant—R.I.B.A. Finals age 25/30, for Bournemouth office, must carry out contracts from sketches to final accounts; reply stating salary required and when free.—Box 6580. [8149]

ARCHITECTS' Senior Assistants required for a private office in London, E.C., with widely varied practice; must be Associate R.I.B.A. and preferably with not less than three years' practical office experience; reply giving age, full particulars of qualifications and experience, and stating salary required.—Box 6534. [8130]

FOUR Architectural Assistants required for office in London area, preferably up to or over Intermediate R.I.B.A. Standard with experience in industrial and commercial work and with knowledge of surveying; salary about £500 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.—Apply, giving details, to Box 6535. [8132]

CO-OPERATIVE Wholesale Society, Ltd., Architects' Department, London. Applications are invited for the following appointments: Assistant Architects of Intermediate and Final R.I.B.A. standard (salary range £320-£680 per annum, according to age and experience) for work on varied and interesting projects. The appointments are permanent and pensionable and offer prospects of up-grading. Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and salary required, to W. J. Reed, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 99, Leman St., London, E.1. [8170]

SITUATIONS VACANT

DRAUGHTSMAN required by light chemical manufacturing company in North-west Kent for detailing factory buildings of all types. Some experience in taking off quantities advantageous. Please give brief details of education and experience, also state age, present salary and whether married.—Box 6536. [8137]

OLD-ESTABLISHED manufacturing company have vacancy for draughtsmen accustomed to factory construction and maintenance, experience in steel structures, reinforced concrete and brick buildings, machinery foundations, drainage and general civil engineering is desirable.—Full particulars including age, training and experience to Personnel Manager, Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster. [8160]

SITUATIONS WANTED

A.R.I.B.A., Dipl. Arch., aged 42, with comprehensive technical, administrative and executive experience, wishes to purchase partnership in established practice; preferably Midlands or N.W. England.—Box 6784. [8176]

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CONTRACTS WANTED

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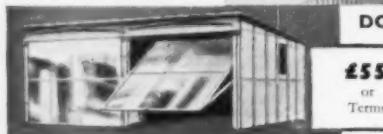
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